

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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London	5.00	D.M.	135	Belgium	100	K.
Paris	15	Fr.	17.00	Denmark	4.50	Nkr.
Geneva	2.00	S.F.	1.00	Finland	4.00	Fmk.
Brussels	3.00	B.F.	1.00	France	6.00	F.
Amsterdam	2.00	D.G.	1.00	Germany	2.00	M.
Stockholm	4.00	S.Kr.	1.00	Italy	2.00	L.
Copenhagen	4.00	D.Kr.	1.00	Japan	1.00	Y.
Helsinki	4.00	F.	1.00	South Africa	5.00	Rand
Oslo	4.00	Nkr.	1.00	Spain	1.00	P.
Madrid	1.00	P.	1.00	Sweden	4.00	S.Kr.
Lisbon	2.00	E.S.	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	S.F.
Rome	1.00	L.	1.00	Australia	1.00	A.
Berlin	1.00	M.	1.00	New Zealand	1.00	N.Z.
Warsaw	1.00	Z.	1.00	India	1.00	Rupee
Moscow	1.00	R.	1.00	Singapore	1.00	S.
Beijing	1.00	Y.	1.00	Hong Kong	1.00	H.K.
Tokyo	1.00	Y.	1.00	Manila	1.00	P.
Bombay	1.00	Rupee	1.00	Cebu	1.00	P.
Calcutta	1.00	Rupee	1.00	Colombo	1.00	Rupee
Delhi	1.00	Rupee	1.00	Singapore	1.00	S.
London	1.00	£	1.00	London	1.00	£

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PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1981

Established 1887

## Weinberger and Haig Clash On Atom Blast Warning Plan

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, clashing with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., denied Thursday that there is a plan for exploding a nuclear device during a conventional war to deter the Russians from trying to overrun Western Europe.

Mr. Haig said Wednesday that there are contingency plans in the NATO doctrine to fire a nuclear weapon "to demonstrate to the other side they are exceeding the limits of toleration in the conventional areas — all designed to

maintain violence at the lowest level."

But Thursday, Mr. Weinberger told the Senate Armed Services Committee that such a contingency plan was just "a suggestion in the 1960s of some one of the military planners."

"There is absolutely nothing in any of the plans that I know of that contains anything remotely resembling it — nor should it," Mr. Weinberger said. "It was reported as a suggestion and, in fact, Secretary Haig reported it as a suggestion."

European diplomats generally

minimized the importance of Mr. Haig's statement, calling it basically nothing new.

The British Foreign Office said: "It has always been recognized that NATO strategy embraces actions which would be primarily demonstrative in effect." A spokesman said such actions "would be intended to halt hostilities as quickly as possible by demonstrating to the aggressor that the West was determined to resist and that further aggression would have dire consequences."

British Defense Secretary John Nott attacked British news organizations, particularly the BBC, for reporting Mr. Haig's remarks with prominence, saying that such reporting "does not lead to any deeper understanding of the security problems of the West — it merely fans the fear of war."

In Bonn, informed sources said that the question was hypothetical and that the response mentioned by Mr. Haig was not automatic.

Mr. Weinberger made his statement in response to a question by Sen. John Warner, Republican of Virginia, who suggested that the so-called plan "might have been a fragment of a very early plan" that had never been developed further.

At the State Department, spokesman Alan Romberg said that he had no explanation for the apparent conflict.

However, he noted, "The central feature of this strategy of flexible response is to leave a potential adversary uncertain as to what the NATO response would be in case of an armed attack."

Presidential spokesman David Gergen indicated that there was no dissatisfaction in the White House with Mr. Haig's testimony. "The secretary was simply stating a matter of traditional policy," he said.

Mr. Haig's remarks prompted a statement Thursday by Radio Moscow that he had confirmed that the United States has a plan for limited nuclear warfare in Europe.

The Novosti news agency, in a commentary entitled "Washington Nuclear Mania," said that any attempt by NATO to explode a nuclear bomb "is a warning to the Soviet Union would be interpreted as the beginning of a nuclear attack."

Tass also commented on Mr. Haig's remarks, saying that the secretary of state "as a matter of fact, admitted that Pentagon strategists are now working out plans for the conduct of a nuclear war."

Mr. Haig's comment on the demonstration explosion — which had previously been mentioned as part of NATO doctrine in the late 1960s — was made while replying to questions before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where he and Eugene Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, were discussing U.S. arms control plans.

Mr. Haig mentioned the possible use of nuclear explosion "for demonstrative purposes" to back up his contention that the United States and its allies would seek to avoid a nuclear exchange with the Soviet bloc. The idea, officials say, would be to warn the Russians that if they went any further they would run the risk of a nuclear exchange.

Mr. Haig said that a nuclear clash between the Soviet Union and the United States would be "a no-win proposition" in which the only question would be which country suffered "less catastrophic consequences."

"Any exchange of nuclear weapons would represent a profound change in the character of a conflict and the ultimate consequences would be very difficult to define clearly," Mr. Haig said, when asked if a nuclear war could be limited to Europe.

## Reagan Orders a Halt To Quarrels by Aides

WASHINGTON — President Reagan summoned Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and national security adviser Richard V. Allen to the Oval Office Thursday and ordered them to end dissent among members of his foreign policy team.

White House spokesman David R. Gergen said: "The president told them he wanted to ensure that the matters of the past few days are closed."

In addition, Mr. Reagan discussed with them ways "to stop internal criticisms," Mr. Gergen added.

The meeting was called by Mr. Reagan after Mr. Haig's public complaint that a White House aide was running a "guerrilla campaign" to discredit him. Mr. Allen has denied he is the person Mr. Haig was speaking about.

"Confidence Reaffirmed"

Mr. Gergen said Mr. Reagan "reaffirmed his strong confidence" in Mr. Haig and Mr. Allen. The spokesman said that although the president invited only Mr. Haig and Mr. Allen, he did not intend to leave the impression that Mr. Allen was the person Mr. Haig was complaining about. "No such person has been identified," he said.

Mr. Gergen said the tone of the

meeting was friendly and that Mr. Haig and Mr. Allen agreed at its conclusion that "it was important to the country and the president that all members of his foreign policy team cooperate and work closely together."

The president's intervention was his strongest attempt to end the feuding that has been allowed to fester virtually unchecked within his high command ever since inauguration Day.

While Mr. Haig's expressed fear is that a senior White House official is out to do him in, the reality is that virtually all of the president's senior aides at times have remarked among themselves and to reporters about Mr. Haig's extreme sensitivities and occasional outbursts. The problem within the administration is not one of ideological differences, sources said, but the difficulty Mr. Haig has in getting along with his colleagues.

As for the latest controversy, a senior presidential adviser said, "It's not something that anybody would have wished. But it might have brought forcefully to the attention of all the extent of the problem."

It was this episode that finally prompted Mr. Reagan to take what an authoritative source called

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## Advisers Urge Reagan To Accept '84 Deficit

WASHINGTON — Four senior Republican advisers, including George P. Shultz, the former Treasury secretary, have counseled President Reagan to accept a 1984 budget deficit of tens of billions of dollars rather than ask Congress to raise such sums in new taxes.

With the budget director, David A. Stockman, urging the president to seek fresh revenues, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan was authoritatively reported to be urging Mr. Reagan to make no such decision before January. Secretary Regan opposes new taxes.

He signaled that the administration was backingtracking on part of its fiscal program of Sept. 9 involving additional taxes. On Capitol Hill, he told reporters that the administration was no longer seeking \$3 billion of revenues in fiscal 1982 to be raised by selective tightening of business taxes and repeal of energy credits. With the economy in a recession, "this is out the time to raise taxes," Mr. Regan said.

Burden of Advice

But he said the administration still hoped to raise the \$22 billion from measures it had projected for fiscal years 1982-84 — presumably all of it in 1983-84.

The president, despite a promise to balance the budget by 1984, was reported to be leaning toward accepting a 1984 deficit as preferable to major tax increases. That was the burden of the advice given him during a meeting in the Oval Office with Mr. Shultz, Walter B. Wriston, chairman of Citicorp, and Paul McCracken and Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford.

The White House said Tuesday that a budget review was under way but made no definite statement and on Capitol Hill the budgeting process came to a standstill as Republicans and Democrats complained of a lack of presidential leadership.

"We don't know what the administration is proposing at this point," said Rep. Delbert L. Latta of Ohio, the ranking Republican on the House Budget Committee.

Sen. Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the Republican chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said drafting of a second budget resolution for fiscal 1982 would start next Tuesday, a week later than scheduled. "We need some real official iteration from the White House on where this budget is going and what they really expect us to do," Sen. Domenici said. Fiscal 1982 began on Oct. 1.

The Democratic chairman of the

House Budget Committee, James R. Jones of Oklahoma, put off drafting a second resolution. His staff forecast that without further spending cuts or new revenues, spending would climb to \$735.8 billion this year, \$31 billion more than the White House forecast on Sept. 24, and the deficit would reach \$38 billion, double the \$43 billion forecast.

'President's Program'

"I don't have any intention of providing a committee alternative," Mr. Jones said. "Basically, it's the president's program."

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said, "any proposal for further cuts will have to come from the president."

Senate Budget Committee sources said Sen. Domenici had persuaded the other 11 Republicans on the panel to support a resolution calling for \$84 billion of new revenues in 1982-84 and a \$27 billion cut in projected growth of military spending.

Mr. Regan's fiscal strategy has been cast into doubt since Sept. 24.

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Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales, arriving at the Guildhall for a luncheon given by London's lord mayor.

## Diana Is Expecting a Baby

LONDON — Diana, Princess of Wales, is expecting a baby in June, Buckingham Palace announced Thursday.

The child will automatically become next in line to the throne after Prince Charles, whom Diana married on July 29. The baby's title, if named David or Elizabeth, for example, will be "Prince David of Wales" or "Princess Elizabeth of Wales."

"The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are absolutely delighted, as are members of the princess's family," the palace said.

The expectant mother, formerly Lady Diana Spencer, made her first state appearance Wednesday at the formal opening of Parliament. She is in "excellent health," the palace said. The palace said she would continue most of her public functions but regretted that she would have to cancel others as her pregnancy advanced.

Diana, 20, and Charles, 32, attended a lord mayor's luncheon at the Guildhall, city hall of the City of London, hours after the announcement. The earl's daughter and former kindergarten teacher smiled and waved to well-wishers.

Buckingham Palace did not say where the baby will be born. The prince and princess have been settling into their country home, Highgrove, 113 miles (about 181 kilometers) west of London, and have been assigned an apartment in Kensington Palace in London, where Princess Margaret also lives.

Betting immediately started on whether the baby will be a boy or girl. London bookmakers offered slight odds in favor of a boy and 50-1 against twins.

## Sweden to Release Sub, Reports Russian Vessel May Carry A-Weaponry

STOCKHOLM — The Soviet submarine that went aground in a restricted area near a Swedish Navy base probably was armed with nuclear weapons and probably was on an illegal mission, Premier Thorbjorn Falldin said Thursday.

But the premier, who had received a report from Defense Agency officials about the incident, said Sweden would release the submarine because the Foreign Affairs Committee of parliament had agreed that nothing could be gained by holding the vessel.

"The violation was bad enough, but worse is the fact that the submarine most likely carried nuclear warheads, according to our investigation," Mr. Falldin said at a news conference.

"Our investigation revealed uranium-238 aboard the submarine. There is no other reasonable explanation. This is the most blatant violation in Sweden since World War II. Measures have been taken to escort the submarine out to international waters to the Soviet naval forces. This will be carried out as soon as the weather permits."

Stormy weather with 45 mph wind gusts prevented the departure. Swedish officers said it would be least daytime Friday before the boat could leave.

Mr. Falldin quoted Swedish officials as saying that the uranium did not pose a threat to the population in the area.

He said a report by Swedish investigators said that the Swedish military at an early phase of the incident registered radiation from the outside of the submarine. Further measurements confirmed that it came from the torpedo hold and was from U-238, which is used in nuclear weapons.

[The restricted area is said to be a center for highly sophisticated electronic listening devices used by Sweden to monitor Soviet communications. The New York Times reported from Stockholm, Submarine 137, according to the Swedish officers who went aboard it, was filled with its own electronic detection equipment.]

Mr. Falldin made clear that the



Ambassador Mikhail Jakovlev of the Soviet Union leaves a Swedish ministry after receiving another protest note on sub.

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## Solidarity Says Talks May Begin Next Week

GDANSK, Poland — Solidarity officials said Thursday that important labor-state talks could begin as early as next week following Wednesday's meeting of three top Polish leaders, discussions that union chief Lech Walesa called "a reason to regain lost hopes."

Mr. Walesa returned to Gdansk Thursday to brief the union leadership on his session Wednesday afternoon with Archbishop Jozef Glemp and Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Archbishop Glemp and other top Polish churchmen flew to Rome, where he is expected to

brief Pope John Paul II on the meeting. On his arrival in Rome, the Polish primate said that what Poland needs is "social order."

In a statement sent out to all union chapters after his return to Gdansk, Mr. Walesa said the talks had "aimed at specifying the general principles to which the construction of national agreement in our motherland should be subjected."

"All problems the Polish people are worried about were discussed," he said, "and Polish authorities state that they have good will and are ready to start talks on all sub-

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## Sharon Declares Israel Plans New Settlements

JERUSALEM — Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Thursday that Israel will respond to the Saudi Arabian Middle East peace plan by establishing more settlements in occupied Arab territory.

Speaking at a ceremony marking the establishment of a paramilitary settlement in the Hebron hills, Mr. Sharon said: "Our answer to the eight points of the Saudi plan is eight Israeli settlements."

Saudi Comments

Mr. Sharon said, however, that Israel will pursue the current Middle East peace process despite U.S. contemplation of alternative plans to the Camp David pact.

In Riyadh, meantime, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal said Thursday that Israel and the Arabs must recognize "each others' rights" if peace is to be achieved in the Middle East.

At a joint news conference with visiting British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Prince Saud was asked if the eight-point Saudi plan implied Saudi willingness to recognize Israel. "There could be no peace without the recognition by both sides of each others' rights," Prince Saud said.

It was Saudi Arabia's most explicit reference so far to the issue of recognizing the Jewish state.

Mr. Sharon's remarks came against a backdrop of an Israeli diplomatic offensive to counter favorable reception in Europe and

the United States of Saudi and Common Market initiatives for a Middle East settlement.

On Tuesday, the Israeli parliament overwhelmingly rejected both initiatives, reiterating instead its commitment to the Camp David accord.

In Cairo, the Foreign Ministry announced postponement of a meeting scheduled for Thursday between Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and four Western European ambassadors on their countries' proposed participation in a multinational peace-keeping force for Sinai.

Further Consultations

Mr. Ali said the meeting of British, French, Italian and Dutch envoys was put off "pending further consultations among members of the European Economic Community to prepare an agreed formula on participation in the force."

An Israeli official said earlier that Israel will veto participation of any European country that attempts to link its joining the force with promoting an alternative to the Camp David accord.

The official said the Saudis were welcome to offer any proposals they wanted — including formation of a separate Palestinian state — but only in the framework of Camp David. This included, he said, direct negotiations and the diplomatic recognition of Israel.

## Close Tanaka Associate Convicted In Japan's Lockheed Bribery Case

TOKYO — In a mounting political drama, Tokyo district court Thursday sentenced a billionaire businessman Kenji Osano, a long-time associate of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, to a year in prison for his role in the five-year-old Lockheed bribery scandal.

In separate court proceedings, Mr. Tanaka is accused of accepting a \$2.2-million bribe for allegedly influencing the sales in Japan of Lockheed TriStar passenger jets. Mr. Osano's conviction in the long-running case was seen as a setback for the former premier's own defense and a blow to his political fortunes.

In handing down the court's decision, Judge Koichi Hanyu found Mr. Osano, 64, guilty on three counts of perjury committed in 1976 during hearings in the Japanese Diet to investigate the Lockheed payoffs, which were

brought to light in U.S. Senate subcommittee hearings in February of that year.

It was Mr. Osano, prosecutors have alleged, who, in 1972, acted on Mr. Tanaka's direct orders to press officials of Nippon Airways, Japan's largest domestic airline, to buy the Lockheed TriStars.

Has Locked Charges

Throughout his lengthy trial, which began in January, 1977, and is likely to run for many more months, Mr. Tanaka has denied charges that he used his political office to promote the aircraft sales or that he accepted money for his alleged efforts.

But knowledgeable observers said that Thursday's verdict against Mr. Osano, the first court ruling involving a major figure in the Lockheed case, brought prosecutors a step closer to establishing the link between the tycoon and the former premier.

After coming to office in 1972, Mr. Tanaka was forced to resign two years later after reports in the Japanese press that he had used political funds to enhance his private finances. In July, 1976, he was arrested on charges that he had accepted money from Marubeni, the Japanese trading company that had acted as Lockheed's agent in promoting aircraft sales in Japan.

Ironically, the controversy around Mr. Tanaka appeared to have done little, if any, damage to his actual political power. Today, at 63, he is still the dominant figure among Japan's ruling Liberal Democrats despite the fact that he was forced to give up party membership in disgrace following his indictment in the Lockheed case.

Powerful Faction

With at least 107 members, the faction of Liberal Democrats that still bears Mr. Tanaka's name is by far the largest such grouping in the Diet and gives the former premier behind-the-scenes clout in the country's legislative affairs.

It is widely believed among political analysts here that Mr. Tanaka, confident of an acquittal in the Lockheed case, has been maneuvering through his loyal lieutenants to regain his old office once Premier Zenko Suzuki steps down. But those efforts, sources said, have suffered a serious setback as the result of the Osano conviction.

The sharpest jolt to Mr. Tanaka's court defense — and his political ambitions — came last week, however, when prosecutors called



Kenji Osano

Mieko Enomoto as a surprise witness. Mrs. Enomoto, 33, testified that her former husband, Toshio, Mr. Tanaka's former personal secretary, told her he had accepted the Lockheed payoff on behalf of Mr. Tanaka from a Marubeni official.

Throughout the trial, in which he is Mr. Tanaka's co-defendant, Mr. Enomoto has denied prosecutors' claims that he accepted the money in four cash installments. Mr. Tanaka's team of defense attorneys have mustered a battery of witnesses in a bid to prove that Mr. Enomoto was otherwise engaged when the payments were allegedly made. Mrs. Enomoto's testimony represented the first serious challenge to that defense.

Should the verdict go against Mr. Tanaka, his attorneys have indicated that they plan to stage a lengthy appeal process in a higher court.

But the recent adverse developments for Mr. Tanaka's defense have prompted Liberal Democrats to begin thinking the unthinkable and could, political analysts said, touch off a grab for power among leading party members who have so far been forced to defer to his formidable organization.

"Until now, politicians haven't been able to imagine that a man like Tanaka might actually be convicted because there has never been a case like it in Japanese history," said Takashi Tachibana, the writer who first exposed Mr. Tanaka's financial dealings eight years ago. "But now they find they have to start thinking about it."

## U.S. Military Team Is in Rabat as Hassan Seeks More Aid

RABAT, Morocco — A high-level U.S. military team has arrived in Morocco against a backdrop of intensified appeals from King Hassan II for increased U.S. support in his war against Libyan-backed guerrillas in the former Spanish Sahara.

The U.S. delegation, which includes 23 Pentagon and State Department officials, arrived Wednesday. It is headed by the assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, Francis J. West Jr.

[Moroccan military sources said the U.S. delegation toured the Western Sahara war zone Thursday by helicopter to assess Morocco's military needs against the Polisario guerrillas. The Associated Press reported from Agadir: The U.S. Embassy in Rabat said the delegation went on a tour of the Moroccan interior to discuss "regional security matters of joint interest," but officials refused to confirm whether the delegation had gone to the disputed territory, the AP said.] Although Morocco is only one stop for the American group among several Arab and black

African nations, the talks here were interpreted as particularly important because of Morocco's request for upgraded diplomatic and military backing from the United States. The talks come after a jolting defeat Oct. 13 by Polisario guerrillas who routed a Moroccan garrison at the remote Saharan outpost of Guelta Zemmour.

Morocco's Claim

The Guelta Zemmour setback was described by a diplomat here as a "very cold shower indeed" for Hassan's efforts to bring the six-year-old Sahara conflict to an internationally acceptable end without abandoning Morocco's claim to the disputed territory.

In the battle, Moroccan authorities report, the Polisario guerrillas for the first time used Soviet-made T-54 tanks and sophisticated ground-to-air missiles that escalated the conflict to a dangerous new level.

Although the Moroccan reports were greeted with reserve by Western military experts here, Hassan's government indeed appears to have been shaken by the reversal.

The monarch is said to be particularly upset by the loss of five aircraft — a C-130 Hercules, two Mirage fighters, an F-5 and a Puma helicopter — in fighting around Guelta Zemmour.

The losses were the largest in such a short time since the conflict began after Spain withdrew from its former colony in early 1976. In addition, they signaled a new danger to Morocco's ability to conduct air reconnaissance over the desolate desert wastes used by Polisario irregulars to infiltrate from Algeria and Mauritania.

Hassan's Saharan Forces

As a result, Morocco's request for more military help from the United States centers on equipment to permit Hassan's Saharan forces to reconquer the region without being exposed to the danger of being shot down by Polisario missiles or anti-aircraft fire.

Moroccan and foreign press reports have spoken of the possible use of the U.S. Air Warning and Control System radar planes such as those dispatched to Egypt and sold to Saudi Arabia.

Other sources dismiss the reports as wishful thinking, however, saying the Moroccan re-

quest has not progressed to such specifics and that, in any case, the AWACS are unlikely to be part of the U.S. response.

At the same time, the Reagan administration appears determined to include Morocco on the list of U.S. friends who must receive concrete demonstrations of support in the face of Libyan pressure in northern Africa and uncertainty following the assassination of Sadat in Egypt.

U.S. Ambassador

The new U.S. ambassador in Rabat, Joseph Verner Reed Jr., is known to be particularly eager to increase U.S. support for the king's military struggle in the Sahara and his economic struggle in the drought-stricken Moroccan countryside.

Apparently with these visits in mind, Hassan has emphasized foreign involvement in the Guelta Zemmour battle.

He complained that one of the three Polisario columns that overran the 2,000-man Moroccan garrison came from Mauritania and that the Moroccan Hercules was shot down by an SA-6 ground-to-air missile operated by "non-African" technicians.



King Hassan II

With Libyan-supplied Soviet weapons the main Polisario armament, Hassan also called in the Soviet chargé d'affaires here to lodge a formal protest against the Polisario's alleged use of the sophisticated missiles and T-54 and T-55 tanks.



# U.S. Parties Disagree on Implications of Election Results

By David S. Broder  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — The election of 1981 proved a lot less than it cost. Taking comfort in a tiny and perhaps temporary margin, Republicans claimed a governorship in New Jersey to offset the one they lost in Virginia and then joined the Democrats and a host of other observers in reading more meaning into the returns than was evident to the naked eye.

New Jersey's latest unofficial but complete count Wednesday gave Republican Thomas H. Kean, the former Assembly speaker, a 1,158-vote margin over his Democratic opponent for governor, James J. Florio, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The two agreed to wait until next week when the vote is certified, to make any concession statements or victory boasts, and a state judge, acting at the request of outgoing Democratic Gov. Brendan T. Byrne, ordered state police to guard voting machines and absentee ballots in anticipation of a possible recount.

### Offsetting Victory

If Mr. Kean's apparent margin survives the official canvass and likely recount, it would offset the loss Republicans suffered when their candidate for governor of Virginia, Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman, lost to Lt. Gov. Charles S. Robb, a Democrat.

The contests in the two states set records for spending — and for the negativism of the advertising barrages. President Reagan campaigned for both Mr. Kean and Mr. Coleman, but the White House tried to minimize the president's personal stake in the outcome.

"We just don't characterize it as a referendum on the president's policies," said deputy press secretary Larry Speakes. "They were statewide races driven by state issues."

But Charles T. Manatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, called Tuesday's voting "a serious political setback" for the president and contended that the results showed that "the Democrats are back on their feet."

### Retained Control

Mr. Manatt pointed not only to the top-of-the-ticket sweep in Virginia, where Democrats had been shut out for 16 years, but to the retention of Democratic control of the legislatures in New Jersey, Virginia and Kentucky and to the re-election of Democratic mayors in big cities from New York to Seattle.

"I feel much better than I did a year ago," Mr. Manatt said, noting that Tuesday's elections came on the anniversary of the Republicans' recapture of the White House and the

Senate. "... The coattail thing is relatively nonexistent."

Mr. Manatt's last point was endorsed by Richard Richards, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who said that "the performance of the candidate was paramount" in such high-visibility and high-spending races as the two governorships. "Coattails and party labels" are probably more important in legislative races, he said, claiming that national party advertising and organization work helped the GOP pick up five seats in the New Jersey Assembly and eight in the Virginia House of Delegates.

### Importance Unclear

Actually, the importance of Reagan's coattails and national party efforts was unclear in both states. Rep. Florio told reporters, "I underestimated the influence of the president," when he chose to focus the closing phase of his campaign on attacking Mr. Reagan's budget cuts.

But Republican strategists said they decided to pull the Reagan endorsement ad of Mr. Kean off the air in the final week — despite polls showing the president's 57 percent approval rating — because they wanted to concentrate on the more profitable theme of "time for a change" from two decades of almost unbroken Democratic rule in Trenton.

In Virginia, Republicans chose to saturate the airwaves with the Reagan endorsement of Mr. Coleman and — as Mr. Richards conceded Wednesday — they believed on

the basis of White House pollster Richard Wirthlin's nightly surveys that the tactic was working well enough to avert what had seemed an almost certain victory for Mr. Robb.

### 'Smuggled Up'

Mr. Richards said Mr. Robb prevailed because he "smuggled up to the president" and "was perceived as the conservative candidate." But he also received 97 percent of a heavy black turnout in the Richmond area — in part, Democrats said, because of fears that a victory by Mr. Coleman would encourage political support in Washington for more Reagan budget cuts.

Mr. Richards said the Virginia outcome carried a warning that "any Republican running in an area with a substantial black vote stands in jeopardy of being defeated by the black vote." He said Republicans "have to do a better job" of selling the Mr. Reagan's program to blacks, but Mr. Manatt contended that "the more they explain their program, the more wise black citizens will understand it is not a program that will help them."

Nuclear power issues did not fare well in Tuesday's referenda in various states. Austin, Texas, voters overwhelmingly decided to end participation in the South Texas Nuclear Project, ending nine years of controversy. Washington state voters approved having the public vote on future financing of nuclear power construction, a move that was strongly opposed by the nuclear industry.

# U.S. Appears to Return to Strong Position On Human Rights After Period of Inaction

By Barbara Crossette  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The State Department, after a period of inaction and some early efforts to downgrade the issue, appears to have committed itself to a strong human rights policy in foreign affairs.

In a memorandum approved by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., the State Department argues that the United States cannot hope to offer a credible alternative to either the Soviet Union and what it sees as the rising tide of neutralism unless it takes a strong position on political freedom and civil rights.

This policy approach implies, according to the memorandum, an evenhanded criticism of rights violations in all nations, including those friendly to the United States.

### Response to Criticism

It was not clear Wednesday whether the State Department memorandum, dated Oct. 27, had been reviewed by the White House, which must approve policy statements. The extent to which the policy outline could be translated into action depends on White House support. The memorandum was linked, however, to the appointment of an assistant secretary for human rights. That appointment was made by President Reagan Oct. 30.

The definition of policy appears to be at least partly a response to domestic and foreign criticism of

the Reagan administration, which has seemed reluctant to press human rights issues. The Carter administration, by contrast, had made rights considerations a major component of foreign policy.

"A human rights policy means trouble," the memorandum said, "for it means hard choices which may adversely affect certain bilateral relations. There is no escaping the credibility of our policy, for otherwise we would be simply coddling friends and criticizing foes," it said.

The statement of a strong human rights policy has come with the nomination of Elliott Abrams to the position of assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs. The post, created in 1977, had never been filled by this administration.

The nomination of Ernest W. Lefever, the administration's first nominee, was withdrawn in June after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected his candidacy.

Mr. Abrams, who is assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, will have to be confirmed in his new post by the Senate. His earlier confirmation hearings posed no problems for the 33-year-old lawyer, who has been described as a "neo-conservative" in the mold of Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, the New York Democrat on whose staff Mr. Abrams served. He has also been an aide to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, the Washington Democrat.

### Change of Name

A spokesman for Mr. Abrams, said that he had been assured in talks with William P. Clark, the deputy secretary of state, that there would be no downgrading of the Human Rights Bureau, contrary to reports that the division would lose power in a State Department reorganization.

At a meeting with a delegation of human rights lawyers late in September, Mr. Clark had said a departmental reorganization was under way that could result in a change of name for the bureau.

Any substantive change in the bureau's organization or functions would require congressional action.

According to the State Department memorandum, the United States human rights policy will follow these guidelines:

- The Soviet Union remains the major target of State Department concern. But the memorandum suggests that any attempts to match or challenge Soviet military power must be complemented by efforts in international organizations to portray the Soviet Union as repressive in contrast to free societies.

- Friendly nations must not be allowed to escape criticism, according to the statement. The United States should not hesitate to vote against these nations in international lending institutions or deny them crime-control equipment if there are proved breaches of human rights standards in those nations.

- The Human Rights Bureau is to be "reinvigorated" and possibly enlarged if Mr. Abrams asks for new positions. The assistant secretary, according to the statement, will be the human rights spokesman for not only the department, but also for the rest of the government, including the Pentagon. The memorandum suggested using defense attaches abroad as part of a "quiet diplomacy."

- While the memorandum called for an evenhanded treatment of foreign nations, it does suggest that "a balancing of all pertinent interests" should precede retaliatory action. "Human rights is not advanced by replacing a bad regime with a worse one, or a corrupt dictator with a zealous Communist politburo," the statement said.

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# UN Deadlock On Secretary Is Unresolved

*United Press International*  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — China has cast its seventh and eighth vetoes in the Security Council against keeping Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in office for another five years.

Many of the delegates expressed frustration Wednesday because of their inability to reach a decision, and the Security Council decided to adjourn until Monday.

In two rounds of secret balloting Wednesday night, Mr. Waldheim maintained a lead over his challenger, Foreign Minister Salim A. Salim of Tanzania, and obtained one more vote than the required majority of nine.

But China, which has committed itself to support a Third World candidate, vetoed the Austrian diplomat again as it had done in the earlier rounds last week. China and the other four permanent members of the 15-member council — the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union — have the power of veto.

Diplomatic sources said the council would decide Monday whether to open the race to other candidates, in particular to contenders from Latin America who have declared their readiness to run for the office if there is a complete deadlock.

# Spain Suffering Severe Drought

*Reuters*  
MADRID — Spain is suffering its second worst drought of the century, according to government officials.

The director of public works, Juan Ruiz, said that a hot summer and low rainfall had left reservoirs only an average of 37 percent full. Dozens of towns and villages have been forced to rely on water delivery by truck.

Farming organizations expressed concern because sowing is under way and agriculture normally accounts for 80 percent of water usage in Spain.

# Chinese Agree To Duck Swap

*United Press International*

PEKING — China has agreed to swap Peking ducks for Yugoslav farm equipment, the Chinese news agency reported Thursday.

In a dispatch from Belgrade, the agency said the exchange was agreed on at a meeting of the Chinese-Yugoslav committee for cooperation in agriculture and food processing.

The agreement specified that China would provide Yugoslavia with its technique of growing mushrooms and raising ducks and fine-wool Uighur sheep. In return, Yugoslavia will provide China with machinery and equipment for seed-processing plants.

# Pontiff's Delegate In Jesuits Defends His Appointment

*The Associated Press*

ROME — The Rev. Paolo Dezza, Pope John Paul II's personal representative in the Society of Jesus, said this week that the pontiff did not intend to "disturb the internal order" of the Jesuits.

The pope's recent appointment of the Rev. Dezza has drawn complaints from Jesuits in Canada, France and West Germany, who have expressed bewilderment at the order, which they say was unprecedented in the Jesuits' 447-year history.

"It is certainly not the intention of the pope to constrain or curb the enthusiasm of the Society of Jesus," Rev. Dezza said in a statement released on Wednesday by the Jesuits.

He said the pope did not want to "disturb the internal order" of the Jesuits but wanted to ensure that the norms of the order remain in "full vigor" and are "religiously observed."

Rev. Dezza also said a new superior-general would probably be elected next spring. The present superior-general, the Very Rev. Pedro Arrupe, suffered a stroke in August.

# Reagan Urged to Keep Ban on CIA in U.S.

By Judith Miller  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Three members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence have warned President Reagan that authorizing the CIA to infiltrate and influence American organizations could damage the agency.

Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York and the deputy chairman of the committee, and two Republican senators, Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming and David F. Durenberger of Minnesota, made their pleas in individual "views" that accompanied a committee report on the proposal sent to the White House last Friday.

The report, which was unanimously endorsed by the Senate panel, urged Mr. Reagan "to consider whether the benefits derived from the apparent expansion of CIA authority is offset by the possible controversy" it would generate.

"Henceforth, if the president signs this order, he will be pilloried as the man who wants to expose law-abiding Americans to the CIA's scrutiny," Sen. Wallop wrote. "The CIA will once again be held up to the American people as something dangerous to all of us."

Sen. Durenberger cautioned that an expanded role for the agency within the United States would probably "give credence to many of the public's fears and worst-case scenarios of government misuse of power."

### Unknown Views

The views of Sens. Wallop and Durenberger, which had not previously been made known, are quoted in the statement submitted to the White House by Sen. Moynihan to supplement the report. All three have been leaders in efforts to strengthen the intelligence community.

Sen. Moynihan characterized the proposed executive order, which would have the force of law if signed by the president, as "a disastrous set of proposals." He and Sen. Wallop maintained that expanded domestic authority for the agency "only hides the most critical problem of improving the intelligence community's analytical ability."

"After all," Sen. Moynihan continued, "it was not restraints placed on the CIA's domestic activities" that resulted in national intelligence estimates "of doubtful accuracy."

More broadly, the three senators complain that the proposed order fails to address the agency's fundamental problems.

### Proposal Cites

For example, Sen. Moynihan said that Richard V. Allen, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, last year recommended a series of steps to the Republican Party's platform committee designed to improve the intelligence community's analysis operations. They included a suggestion that another

center for the production of intelligence estimates be created.

"Although the proposed order recognizes the importance of what has come to be called competitive analysis," Sen. Moynihan said, "it takes no practical steps to institutionalize it."

The executive order being weighed by the administration would replace Executive Order 12036, the basic framework for all intelligence activities, signed by President Jimmy Carter on Jan. 24, 1978. It allowed only the FBI to infiltrate and influence domestic groups.

Under the National Security Act of 1947, the agency is prohibited from having an "internal security" function.

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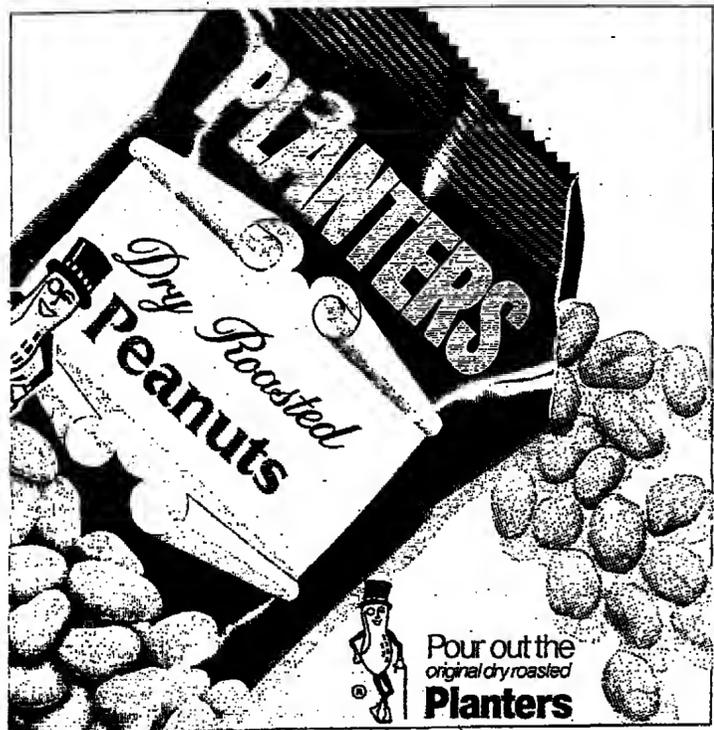
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## 25 Years After Hungary

The reason why people routinely ask whether the Soviet Union will invade Poland is 25 years old this week. The reason is the invasion of Hungary in 1956.

A generation has passed since Soviet tanks roared into Budapest and crushed the first general uprising against Stalinist misrule in Eastern Europe. But that stirring revolt, the defections of Hungarian soldiers and the treachery of the Soviet attack are not mere chapters in history. They are events that defined East European politics and much East-West diplomacy for a quarter-century.

Moscow learned in 1956 that its domination of Eastern Europe would always require the Red Army. It revealed itself unwilling to accept even Marxist reform. And it demonstrated that the West would not risk war to resist such Soviet domination. Thus was born the impulse that suppressed Czechoslovakia's rebellion in 1968 and produced the Brezhnev doctrine of indefinite Soviet title to Eastern Europe.

But it has been more than a generation of revolt and repression. Hungary found a more devious path toward a more humane form of dictatorship. Romania wriggled free of many Soviet economic and diplomatic restraints. East Germany acquiesces in tight rule but

has gradually tolerated more civilized ties with West Germany. And Poland, always seething with dissent and anti-Soviet feeling, has now invented an entirely new kind of challenge, all the more alarming to the Kremlin because it is throwing up leaders outside the Communist fold.

Nationalisms are sprouting also in Western Europe, but they are no kinder to Communists. East and West, the trends run toward freedom. And one great stimulus has been the periodic easing of tensions between the United States and Soviet Union. When Eastern Europe is allowed to relax from the confrontations of the nuclear giants, it not only breathes easy but dreams boldly.

If there remains a chance of saving Poland from Hungary's fate, it lies in the web of dependencies that fitful détente created—Soviet and Polish dependence on Western loans and trade; West German longings for family ties in the East; American yearnings to sell the Russians grain. Others may see détente as dangerous, but Eastern Europeans know how to exploit it. Their nationalisms and indigenous socialisms are durable forces, tragically suppressed in Hungary 25 years ago but in no sense destroyed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Post-Election Haruspicy

Haruspicy, as the ancients practiced it, is interpreting the world by examining the entrails of sacrificial animals. When it comes to the modern political equivalent, sometimes it's no trick at all. Last year all the signs seemed to point, in one direction: less government, taxes, inflation. There is no such electric lesson this year. If anything, the results suggest that American politics is in fact more ambiguous than the neon of 1980. Consider a few contradictory examples.

● Report Card on Reaganomics — Some people thought the gubernatorial races in New Jersey and Virginia would constitute a referendum on Ronald Reagan's performance so far. And if both Republicans had won, the White House trumpets doubtless would already be heralding a Historic Realignment of parties.

But in truth, national politics may not have figured much in either race. That Charles Robb won for the Democrats in Virginia, where the Republican tied himself closely to the president, is hardly a sign that voters condemn Mr. Reagan's program. Neither would it show approval of the program if Tom Kean winds up winning for the Republicans in New Jersey; he kept his distance from the president.

Voters in the New York region may in fact have rendered an economic report card — but on ballot questions, and not in any way that suggests weariness with government spending. By almost 2-to-1, New Jersey voters approved \$500 million worth of bonds to deal with water supply, toxic waste and farmland preservation. New York voters agreed, by a 3-to-2 margin, to reverse two previous

referendums and to double the bonding authority of the Job Development Authority. And, by a hair, they approved \$500 million for prison construction.

● The Mayor and the Minorities — That Mayor Koch won in a landslide was hardly a surprise; he had the nominations of both parties in a city where only the Democratic label is needed to win. What is noteworthy, however, is the return of black and Hispanic voters, who had spurred him in the primary. Why? One answer is that minorities don't dislike him so much that they are willing to abandon the Democratic Party.

● The Apathetic Electorate — Voters don't care any more: That has become a standard proposition of recent elections. Only half of them register, and only half of those bother to vote. That was true in New York City's unexciting contests; the turnout was only 46 percent. Yet in New Jersey the turnout exceeded 62 percent, the highest since 1969.

The contradictions don't stop at the election returns. The Gallup Poll provides another one. Traditionally, when Americans are asked which is the party of prosperity, they say the Democrats; the Republicans, they have said, are the party of peace. Now there's been a reversal of image: Republicans are called the prosperity party, 40 percent to 31, and Democrats the peace party, 34 to 29.

That may be an anomaly, too. But anomaly offers its own lesson. There has been a lot of certainty expressed since the last election about how hard the country is turning right. The truth, it appears, is more complicated.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Teamsters and Pensions

For more than 20 years the Teamsters' pension fund has been investigated by one government agency or another. In the process, it has acquired special importance as a symbol of union racketeering and corruption and as a prime example of the difficulties of preventing and rectifying pension fund mismanagement.

Last week Labor Secretary Ray Donovan appeared before the Senate's permanent subcommittee on investigations to report on his department's probe of the Teamsters' fund. He supported legislation to stiffen penalties for labor corruption — measures also endorsed by the AFL-CIO chief, Lane Kirkland — and pledged vigorous pursuit of both civil and criminal allegations. Any effort to speed up resolution of the Teamster fund

matter is certainly welcome. Miracles, however, should not be expected.

Resolving the Teamster pension matter is important, but it will leave open the larger question of pension protection. The Teamster case is the most prominent but not the only case of possible abuse by corporate or union trustees. Policing every pension fund of any size would require an army of investigators. Even then, legal prohibitions would remain a weak deterrent because of the time it takes to secure a final judgment in the courts. The surest solution — certain to be mightily resisted by companies and unions — would be to require independent management of all pension funds of any size.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Israelis and the Saudi Plan

In condemning both the sale of American arms to Saudi Arabia and the Fahd peace proposals so vehemently, Mr. Begin is reflecting the views of the majority of Israelis. Israel feels friendless. But if Israel is an island in a hostile sea, it must sooner or later look for ways of making the sea less hostile. The Fahd plan includes the right of "all states in the region to live in peace." While Mr. Begin's response is to say contemptuously that in Arab eyes Israel is not a state, many Israelis might, on reflection, take the view that Saudi intentions should at least be tested before being dismissed out of hand. One of the reasons why the Palestinian problem has remained unresolved for so long is

that the Arab side has mistakenly rejected successive plans for peace, each one of which has offered terms less favorable than the last. The lesson should not be lost on the Israelis.

— From The Times (London).

### Moscow and the Jewish Entity

Support for the Saudi peace plan is spreading every day to encompass the world. But Communism is opposing the plan either overtly or through its agents and lackeys, who repeat what is said in the Jewish entity [Israel] and Moscow about the plan. If America is serious about supporting peace, then the Jewish entity's rejection is worthless.

— From al-Madina (Jidda).

## Nov. 6: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1906: Women With Ambition

NEW YORK — Woman's sphere in life in the United States is widening. The appointment of Miss Mary Quackenbush as Special Assistant State's District Attorney is the first instance of a woman gaining such a position in the Federal service. Mrs. Quackenbush's rise in the profession has been rapid. She was admitted to the bar in 1904 and conducted several noted cases. The widening ambition of American women is illustrated in a different way by Miss Henrietta Snyder, a buxom young woman of Columbia County, who applied to the New York Central Railway Company for a place as a locomotive fireman. She has taken a correspondence course of study and declares she can "hold the job."

### 1931: Battle in Manchuria

MUKDEN — After months of guerrilla warfare in Manchuria, China and Japan finally have settled down to a pitched battle for possession of the strategic Tsinan-Tsitsihar railway bridge spanning the Nonni River. Hundreds of dead are reported along a five-mile front. Grave consequences, involving not only the two disputing nations but Russia as well, are foreseen here. Latest dispatches state that the Japanese force, far outnumbered by the Chinese, is desperately holding its position on the bridge. In the warning note that the Helming government has sent to foreign consuls at Tsitsihar, the area is designated as a war zone in which foreigners are requested not to travel.

## At Age 90, Averell Harriman Listens to the News and Frets

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Averell Harriman, former governor of New York, secretary of commerce and ambassador in London and Moscow, among many other things, will be 90 in a few days. He reminds us not of how old he is but of how young the republic is.

He has lived for almost half the life of America as an independent nation. He was born on Nov. 15, 1891, when Benjamin Harrison was president of the United States. He has survived 17 more presidents since then, and plans to stick it out for a while longer until he sees another Democrat in the White House.

The Democrats naturally share his hope. They have much to celebrate these days, but they are going to celebrate Harriman with big party here next week, with

Kenneth Galbraith speaking for the Roosevelt years, Clark Clifford for the Truman years, Senator Kennedy for the Kennedy years, Lady Bird Johnson for the Johnson years, and Fritz Mondale for the Carter years. Republicans need not apply, but some of them, remembering that Harriman was once a Republican, will be there anyway.

At almost 90, he still looks and lives like a Republican — tall and oobly handsome, with his elegant house on N Street in Georgetown, and the house next door filled with his papers, and his house in Virginia with his views of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

He has not avoided the trials of advancing years. His sight and

hearing are impaired. But he listens to the news on the hour and has the newspapers read to him every day, and he swims every morning and is now writing a book on Truman. And he is keeping young by seeing the young and telling them stories of the men of his time, not merely characters out of their library books.

For example, he remembers congratulating Stalin at the Potsdam conference after World War II for leading the Red Army to Berlin in the final defeat of the Nazis. Stalin was still agonized that Eisenhower had kept him from advancing farther West. "The Czar Alexander got to Paris," Stalin complained.

Harriman has long memories of Winston Churchill, whose former

daughter-in-law is now Harriman's wife. He was in London in the critical months after Pearl Harbor as Roosevelt's special envoy, and he returned to Grosvenor Square as U.S. ambassador in 1946, after his years as ambassador at Spassko House in Moscow.

He recalls a conversation with Churchill in which he ventured to criticize the British parliamentary political system. Churchill was not amused. Harriman says, "Few men," said Churchill, "are so gifted as to understand the politics of their own country, let alone criticizing the politics of another."

Harriman is not exactly a Horatio Alger rags-to-riches character. He inherited great wealth from the Union Pacific Railroad from his

father, who also bequeathed to him a Presbyterian conscience. He has been trying ever since to be faithful to his old man's admonition that "great wealth requires great responsibilities."

This is why, under the influence of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, he switched to the Democratic Party. He keeps plugging away, with his wife at his side, but he is not happy these days about the drift in U.S.-Soviet relations.

He has kept a cool and wary eye on the Soviets ever since his service as ambassador in Moscow. I remember his appearance at the San Francisco conference on the formation of the United Nations, when he warned about the objectives of Soviet policy and insisted on a charter that would protect the rights of the free nations.

He has kept to this cautious skepticism about the Soviets, but is now vaguely depressed because he thinks the anti-Soviet temper of the Reagan administration is going too far and is leading to arms race and even a revival of the Cold War that may get out of control.

There is, of course, very little he can do about this now, but he keeps trying. He had lunch the other day with the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin, and deplored the rancorous propaganda between Washington and Moscow, but also observed that while President Brezhnev talked a great deal about "peace," the Soviets were still keeping their SS-20 missiles targeted on every European capital. And how, Harriman asked, could we have "peace" or coexistence until these missiles were withdrawn?

This is Harriman's main regret: He has devoted the last 40 of his 90 years to the belief that there will be no second order in the world unless the United States and the Soviet Union overcome their fears of each other and reach some kind of accommodation, yet on his 90th birthday he fears the trend is going the other way.

His happiest days were not when he was appointed to federal office but when he was elected by the people as governor of New York, and his second regret is that he was defeated in his bid for reelection by Nelson Rockefeller.

But at his birthday party next week, everybody will call him "Governor," which is the title he likes best, and pay their respects to him for a long life of public service. This, however, is not likely to satisfy him. As his wife says, he has "a whole dungeon of papers" next door on N Street, and is determined to sort them out so that younger men will remember at Georgetown University or elsewhere what he is likely to forget.

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## The Window of Opportunity

By W. Averell Harriman

Among his many other public functions, the writer was U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1943 to 1946. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON — We are in danger of losing our window of opportunity to see us through the nuclear race when we should be trusting to ourselves.

The strategic forces of the United States and the Soviet Union carry explosive power more than 100,000 times greater than the Hiroshima bomb. Far from saying "enough," both nations are increasing these forces.

America is moving to deploy thousands of nuclear-armed Cruise missiles, by their nature difficult to count because of their small size. These missiles — unverifiable — will make existing agreements to reduce the numbers of nuclear arms obsolete and future agreements impossible. Washington is allowing the seduction of a momentary technological advantage to foreclose future limits on Soviet forces.

Today there are five nations that have tested nuclear weapons; in 10 years there could be 10 more, as well as terrorists adding nuclear explosives to their menace. Yet U.S. policy to prevent the spread of these weapons now features promotion of the exports and technologies that could be fashioned to destroy us.

### One Purpose Only

The SALT-2 treaty, which put a cap on the strategic arms race and placed significant limits on Soviet military power, has been abandoned. In place of the "real arms control" that was promised a year ago, we have only the promise of endless talks on nuclear arms in Europe and no talks at all on strategic arms anywhere.

The result is a revived, divided NATO alliance that questions U.S. competence to lead in a nuclear world, a progressive weakening of the negotiated restraints that can bound Soviet nuclear power, and an emphasis on nuclear forces that are unusable in countering the Soviet challenge around the globe.

As we become more remote from the horrors of Hiroshima, there are doctrines of war fighting based on the fantasy of using nuclear destruction for some "rational" end. These doctrines blur the vital distinction between nuclear and non-nuclear weapons. And they encourage the nuclear choice by telling all nations that nuclear weapons are just another instrument of military power.

The truth is that nuclear weapons exist for one purpose only — to deter nuclear war. Once used, they will be instruments of mass destruction, consuming the destroyer as well as the destroyed.

If all Americans should be concerned about these developments, so they should be angered by those who weave a myth of America as a second-rate nuclear power, inferior to the Soviet Union. This myth demoralizes America's friends, and it could tempt the Soviet Union to test U.S. power when testing that power could have catastrophic consequences.

The nuclear arms race has a simple, unchanging rule: Without limits, without verifiable negotiated restraints, the United States can add to its nuclear forces, but so can the Soviet Union. For this reason, the MX missile and the B-1 bomber are inadequate measures for American security. They merely attempt to match the Soviet military threat; they cannot reduce it. And they do nothing to reduce the risk of nuclear war.

Rather than seeking to close a false "window of vulnerability," America must take advantage of the window of opportunity it now has to limit nuclear arms. Without decisive leadership, suspicion and the weapons both nations are developing will see that this opportunity recedes perhaps forever beyond the reach of humanity. This means serious negotiations with the Soviet Union and mutual restraint while negotiating. The objective should be major, equitable and verifiable reductions of nuclear weapon systems.

## The Hostages Deserve More Than a Pittance

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — A deplorable paradox marks the second anniversary of the crisis that began with the ghastly ordeal of the American hostages in Iran. The former captives have been offered a pittance for their suffering, while lawyers, bankers, businessmen and others stand to earn fortunes from the episode.

The contrast can be chalked up to the old axiom, "Life is unfair." But it seems to me to raise both practical and moral questions. Moorhead C. Kennedy Jr., the third-ranking U.S. diplomat incarcerated in the embassy in Tehran, advances the practical argument for a better deal when he points out that Americans will become increasingly reluctant to serve abroad if their potential compensation does not match the risks they face.

The actuarial approach may seem a bit crass, but it makes sense at a time when the need for Americans overseas is growing along with the dangers confronting them from terrorists and other fanatics. Money can be an incentive.

Kennedy's wife Louisa, a tireless spokesperson for the hostage families during the crisis, eloquently articulates a moral side of the issue. According to a small sum to the captives, she says, is like tucking history away in "a very small drawer." The hostages had hoped to receive \$1,000 per day for their 444 days in detention. A presidential com-

mission has recommended that the government award them \$12.50 per day, plus unlimited medical benefits.

They can of course bring suit to get compensation out of Iran's assets, and some are doing just that. But they must join as many as 2,500 corporate claimants whose litigations will come under scrutiny starting in January at a special tribunal set up in The Hague.

I am not suggesting that the big legal experts and other specialists be denied their whopping fees because the hostages have been shortchanged. They are professionals and should be paid as such.

To my untrained eye, though, there is an almost unreal dimension to the enormously tangled court cases, dramatizing as they do the vast complexities of this aspect of international affairs.

The demands of companies like Gulf, Du Pont and Xerox are simple enough on the surface. The revolutionary Islamic regime confiscated their property in Iran after the shah's fall, and they are seeking damages.

Under the accord last January that led to the release of the hostages, the Carter administration thawed a portion of the Iranian assets held in the United States, and transferred the funds to the Bank of England and to a Dutch bank branch in Algeria, where the negotiations were concluded.

The special tribunal judging the claims has nine members — three American, three Iranian, two Swedish and one French. The three-month period for filing claims ends on Jan. 19, and the deliberations could go on forever.

Over the past couple of years, indeed, the problem has spawned a lucrative ancillary industry that provides various participants with handsome incomes.

### A Finder's Fee

All submissions to the tribunal, for example, must be written in English and Farsi, the Iranian language. Bilingual translators, consequently, are earning \$300 or more in New York and Washington.

An enterprising publisher puts out a fortnightly called the "Iranian Assets Litigation Reporter," which guides claimants through the legal swamps of the issue. It has an 80-percent renewal rate, mostly from corporate subscribers who plainly expect their cases to stretch from here to eternity.

Pushing a case through the special tribunal in The Hague will be tough enough. Should the claim be rejected there, the only recourse is to attach Iranian assets in the United States or elsewhere — an even more complicated procedure. Law firms can flourish from this business far into the future, and some attorneys may never do anything else for the rest of their lives. This is, in short, the largest arbitration in history.

By no fault of their own, the hostages made it possible. It may be, then, that they deserve a better deal — perhaps, to use a brokerage term, a "finder's fee."

E. FIELD HORNE, Konstan, West Germany.

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## This Nice Guy Packs a Wallop

By John B. Oakes

NEW YORK — Ronald Reagan is proving every day that his bite is worse than his bark.

His warm and casual style mesmerizes voters who still don't realize what hit them last January. What hit them was a harshly reactionary revolution that in no way fits the endearing image of "nice guy" Ronald Reagan.

While a bemused public and a leaderless Congress look on, foreign and domestic policies that are classic throwbacks to Hoover, Harding and McKinley are now being locked into place — with a dash of secretive, imperious Nixonian subtlety.

President Reagan has instituted a mindless militarism for a foreign policy, rattling arms from El Salvador to Saudi Arabia, frightening America's friends from Japan to West Germany. He proposes a 50-percent increase in "defense expenditures." Much of it will be dissipated in the self-defeating spiral of an open-ended nuclear arms race that is a greater threat to internal and external security than all the Communist propaganda that ever came from Moscow.

Already the cost of Reagan policies is devastating to the United States in economic strength, in diplomatic influence, in national security, in moral stature. Needed budget-cutting has devolved into shameful budget-pinning. It affects the health, the safety and the well-being of every American. Combined with skewed tax reductions favoring the rich, it has turned the war against poverty into a war against the poor.

Behind Ronald Reagan's disarming smile, the ethical core of American democracy as balancer of conflicting forces is being coolly subverted. But somehow Reagan is not held responsible.

A striking example of the contrast between the president's benign public image and the reality underneath lies in the ongoing battle over protection of America's natural resources.

A clear two-thirds majority of the American public

strongly desires to maintain present environmental legislation, says a recent New York Times-CBS Poll. An astounding 45 percent say that "continuing environmental improvements must be made regardless of cost." The latest Harris Poll reveals that 80 percent oppose any relaxation of the Clean Air Act.

Yet the Times-CBS Poll also shows that half the public still trusts Reagan "to make the right kinds of decisions about the environment" — at the very moment that he has been doing everything possible to cut the heart out of the environmental protective system (including the Clean Air Act) that the same public so enthusiastically supports. He is widely perceived to be above — or beyond — the battle. In fact, he is central to it.

The president's unspoken animus against the environment operates via the budget and in internal orders, administrative regulations, appointments and firings executed by such "front" Secretaries of the Interior James G. Watt and Environmental Protection Administrator Anne M. Gorsuch.

Watt has been busily torpedoing his department's environmental protection function, such as strip-mining control, with Reagan's "full approval." Mrs. Gorsuch is in effect dismantling the EPA, making it impossible to administer the anti-pollution and toxic-substance-control laws it was designed to oversee. Her proposals for a cut-rate Clean Air Act are a guarantee of dirtier air.

Sen. Robert T. Stafford, the Vermont Republican, remarked a few days ago: "To make these laws unenforceable because of a de facto repeal achieved through cuts in money and personnel would be to perpetrate a cruel hoax on the American people."

That is precisely what "good guy" Reagan is doing, right across the board. The question is: How long will the American people continue to be hoaxed?

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1980

# U.S. Acts to Counter Propaganda by Russia

By Barbara Crosse  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. International Communication Agency, responding to a Reagan administration desire to counter Soviet propaganda, has begun a propaganda effort of its own called "Project Truth."

Charles Z. Wick, the agency's director, who discussed the project Wednesday in San Francisco at a meeting of the Northern California World Affairs Council, reportedly told a similar meeting here on Oct. 23 that his agency would be working with the State and Defense departments as well as the CIA in gathering "evidence" for the project.

Mr. Wick's comments have raised questions about the agency's independence within the government and its credibility abroad.

Project Truth is designed, according to agency officials, to provide a fast-reply service to agency posts abroad when rumors or news reports about U.S. activity thought to be untrue begin to circulate.

Under the project, the agency will also be issuing a monthly publication, Soviet Propaganda Alert. The first issue, distributed to agen-

cy posts in embassies abroad, was published on Oct. 15.

Since its inception at the end of World War II as the U.S. Information Agency, the overseas information arm of the government has periodically faced attempts to subject it to overall policy direction by the White House or State Department. The agency fought off such intrusions with the argument that it needed independence to protect the credibility of its work abroad, particularly that of the Voice of America.

Under legislation passed in 1947 and 1953 to protect Americans from being propagandized by their own government, Soviet Propaganda Alert is classified as a "program item" and therefore cannot be made public in the United States.

However, under a congressional exemption from the law, excerpts from the first issue of the publication were read into the Congressional Record on Oct. 26 and Oct. 27 by Rep. Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, the House minority leader.

The excerpts catalog characteristics and themes of Soviet propaganda, and examples of what the administration calls Soviet "disinformation" or deliberate falsehoods and forgeries.

The administration has on several occasions singled out what it considers prime examples of inaccurate and provocative information circulating abroad that is harmful to the United States.

On Oct. 8, the State Department released a four-page special report on Soviet "disinformation" activity that included allegations Moscow was responsible for reports that the United States was behind the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca in 1979, that a U.S. diplomat named to a post in India had been an intelligence agent and that the CIA was implicated in the air crash death of Panama's leader, Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, in August of this year.

# Voice of America Announces Shifts Of Staff Members

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After weeks of rumor and anxiety, the first personnel changes have been made at the Voice of America — two transfers that administration officials described as normal, but that career workers widely considered to be part of an attempt to put a new political caste on the agency's operation.

William Haratunian, deputy director of the U.S. Information Agency-funded radio station, will leave his post shortly for some other Foreign Service job, as yet unannounced.

Word of the change was sent by James B. Conkling, the new VOA director, who has been prodded lately by conservative critics demanding changes in what Human Events, a conservative weekly, characterizes as "the Voice's all-ready too soft approach behind the Iron Curtain."

Frank Cummings, deputy chief of Near East and East Asian programming, will also be replaced, according to VOA workers.

They said the agency's staff of professional journalists and career Foreign Service officers is sometimes uneasy under the best of circumstances, but that lately a heavy emphasis has been placed on introducing anti-Soviet propaganda into the VOA's diet of general news and information.



Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau talks with Justice Minister Jean Chrétien at Ottawa conference on the constitution.

# Trudeau, 9 Premiers Agree On New Canada Constitution

From Agency Dispatches

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and the premiers of nine Canadian provinces reached an agreement Thursday on the shape of a new Canadian constitution.

The agreement was reached on the fourth day of negotiations aimed at ending years of squabbling between Mr. Trudeau and provincial premiers.

The conference had been scheduled to run only three days. But a flurry of proposals and counter-proposals aimed at finding an acceptable method of sending back the British North America Act — the colonial document that has served as Canada's constitution — caused the talks to go an extra day.

The bargaining also centered on Mr. Trudeau's plan to give Canadians a U.S.-style bill of rights entrenched in the new fundamental law.

British Control

Decades of talks have failed to produce agreement on a method of changing Canada's constitution, which was passed in London 114 years ago to establish Canada. As a result, the constitution is officially still under British control.

Mr. Trudeau wants the British Parliament to insert a bill of rights and an amending formula into the constitution and then to transfer it to Canadian control.

Eight premiers had adamantly opposed the bill of rights on the grounds that it would limit their powers. They also wanted to be able to ignore constitutional amendments they oppose.

Mr. Trudeau announced during a lunch break Wednesday that he and Mr. Levesque had formed "an alliance" on a plan that would include his amending formula, but delay the bill of rights for at least two years. Mr. Levesque termed the alliance "terribly uncertain."

Quebec Dissenting

"We will have the federal government and nine provinces, with Quebec dissenting," Saskatchewan Premier Allan Blakeney said afterward.

He said that Quebec found some of the features of a proposal made by Mr. Peckford attractive, but when the full package was presented, Mr. Levesque felt that he was unable to accept it.

"I view that as a real disappointment personally because I feel Quebec is an essential part of the confederation," Mr. Blakeney said.

# U.S. Said to Consider Decisive Salvador Action

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A consensus has developed in the Reagan administration that the civil war in El Salvador has reached a stalemate that will eventually cause the defeat of the government unless the United States takes decisive action soon, according to key administration officials.

The officials said Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had been pressing the Pentagon to examine a series of options for possible military action in El Salvador and against Cuba and Nicaragua. The administration has accused those two countries of being co-conspirators of aid to leftist rebels in El Salvador.

Most of the officials said the procedure was more than simple contingency planning, given the short deadlines for producing the plans and the general feeling that something must be done to prevent the collapse of the Salvadoran government of President José Napoleón Duarte.

Officials said that the Defense Department opposed the use of U.S. forces in combat in Central America or the Caribbean. The position of Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was described this way:

As described by the officials, the memorandum said the United States faced serious threats in the region and that the administration had to do more than it was doing. It went on to deal with the options of public relations campaigns to discredit President Fidel Castro of Cuba and to expose his role in fomenting insurgencies around the world, and it placed heavy emphasis on the need to consider military operations.

The officials said that the memorandum and other communications from Mr. Haig concentrated on getting to "the source" of the problems in the region. The immediate "source" was described as Cuba, with the Soviet Union playing an important role in the background.

Officials said examples of requests for Pentagon studies were phrased in terms of "show me what U.S. forces could do if there was a decision to blockade Nicaragua or launch certain types of operations against Cuba."

On Cuba, the military was asked

to study a show of airpower, large naval exercises, a quarantine on the shipment of arms to the island, a general blockade as part of an act of war, and an invasion by U.S. and possibly Latin American forces.

The State Department is also looking at the possibility of stronger economic sanctions against Cuba, officials said.

El Salvador's defense minister, Col. José Guillermo García, who is in Washington on an official visit, said Wednesday that he had perceived no substantial change in the military situation during the past few months.

Several administration officials said that while they did not believe the president would approve any significant military actions, the public hints by Mr. Haig and others that some new action would be taken were already affecting Mr. Castro's behavior.

They said his public statements about Washington were becoming more strident and that they hoped this new pressure would either force him to back off from aiding insurgencies or compel him to do so more openly.

There is some dispute in the in-

elligence community as to exactly what role Cuba is playing in El Salvador. The Defense Intelligence Agency is reportedly arguing that Cuba is still directly involved in the supply of men and arms, while specialists in the CIA are said to maintain that there is no strong evidence to support this.

Administration officials said Cuban diplomats had made direct contacts with U.S. diplomats to assure them that Cuba has not been directly involved in giving military aid to the guerrillas "since the beginning of 1981."

**Casualty Report**

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — At least 26,000 people, most of them farmers and leftist guerrillas, have been killed since El Salvador's civil war began two years ago, official sources said Thursday.

According to the estimates, the conflict has driven away \$1 billion in potential investment and caused unemployment for 100,000 people in the capital. The sources said 300,000 farmers had been forced to give up working the land.

# FDA Says Cancer Institute Hid Side Effects of Drugs

By Howie Kurtz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Cancer Institute failed to tell both government regulators and private doctors that at least four experimental drugs being given to cancer patients had potentially fatal side effects, officials of the Food and Drug Administration have charged.

Dr. Michael Hensley, an FDA investigator, said at a Senate hearing that cancer institute officials withheld information in their files showing that one such anti-cancer drug had caused severe kidney damage in animals. The drug, called MeCCNU, was given to cancer-stricken children in Boston and New York. At least 20 suffered kidney damage, some of it irreversible and fatal.

Dr. Hensley said he recommended that criminal charges be brought against some officials at both the cancer institute and the manufacturer, Bristol Laboratories, for allegedly withholding information about the drug's toxic effects. But U.S. government investigators acknowledged that they had dropped the case after interviewing only one person.

The charges were made at a hearing of the Senate Labor and Human Resources investigations subcommittee, which follows reports by The Washington Post that the cancer institute frequently has

failed to adequately inform cancer patients about the dangers of experimental drugs.

The subcommittee chairman, Sen. Paula Hawkins, Republican of Florida, released an internal memorandum in which a top official of the cancer institute warned his superiors in April, 1980, that the institute was failing to monitor experimental drug tests.

The FDA's investigation of the drug MeCCNU began with a letter from Paul Agostino, a retired police officer from Medford, Mass., and his wife. Mr. Agostino informed the panel that in 1976, when they took their son Kevin to Children's Hospital in Boston after he developed a brain tumor, doctors there told them that MeCCNU might cause nausea and other minor side effects. But Mr. Agostino said, they never said that the drug might cause kidney damage.

Their son, now 8, has survived the brain tumor, but both his kidneys have been seriously impaired by the drug. The Agostinos complained to the FDA, thus triggering Dr. Hensley's investigation.

In early 1979, Dr. Hensley said, officials at both the cancer institute and Bristol Laboratories told him that they had no knowledge that MeCCNU caused kidney damage. It was not until later, he said, that "we discovered that NCI hadn't given us everything they had."

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# Talks Please Hussein, But He Still Will Buy Soviet Missile System

From Agency Dispatches  
 WASHINGTON — King Hussein of Jordan says that he is going through with plans to purchase air defense equipment from the Soviet Union because "the door was closed to me" by the Carter administration when he first sought to buy the equipment from the United States.

In a meeting Wednesday night with a few reporters in Washington, the king described the transaction as a "one-time" deal that he felt compelled to make.

He said the Soviet equipment would not involve an increase in Soviet influence in Jordan and that it would be manned by Jordanians. The king did not describe the specifics of the air defense system nor did he say how much it would cost.

He expressed his hopes for resumption of Jordan's previous purchases of military equipment from the United States as a result of the improved relations with the Reagan administration. The negotiations with the Soviet Union have been under way for months, and the king said that they were undertaken because of the vulnera-

bility of his country to air attack, especially from Syria.

When the Iran-Iraq war started last year, Syria, an ally of the Iraqis, threatened his country, he said. Jordan was left in a precarious position, he said, because its U.S.-supplied Hawk antiaircraft missiles, designed as mobile missiles, were fixed in place under restrictions imposed by Washington at the time of sale.

The Carter administration would not permit him to buy equipment in this country, according to the king, because of Jordan's refusal to participate in the Camp David peace process.

He added that he had not come to Washington this time with a "shopping list" for military equipment and that during his talks with President Reagan and administration officials he had made no specific requests for military hardware.

The king said he found the Reagan administration willing to keep an open mind about Middle East diplomatic moves and repeated a conviction that Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on Palestinian self-rule would not succeed because the rights of Palestinians for self-determination were not being taken into account.

King Hussein's visit included two days of talks with President Reagan and meetings with other administration officials and Congressional leaders.

## Reform Rejected In Social Security By House Panel

New York Times Service  
 WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has narrowly defeated an attempt to deal with the long-range financial crisis that will face the Social Security system early in the next century.

An amendment sponsored by Rep. J.J. Pickle, Democrat of Texas, that would have increased revenue to the retirement fund by an average of about \$20 billion a year for the next 75 years, was voted down Wednesday, 18-4, with most of the Democrats on the panel in opposition.

The committee also defeated a move to take the assets of the Social Security system out of the government's unified budget system for bookkeeping purposes. Some critics have maintained that President Reagan wanted to build up a surplus in the retirement fund in order to help balance the budget.

The Ways and Means Committee decided to abandon proposals to draft a solution for Social Security's short-range financial shortage, anticipated over the next five years, and go to conference instead with the Senate to resolve their differences.

**Door Is Open**  
 Hussein said he was encouraged that the door was open to a Middle East peace settlement based on a Saudi Arabian proposal. "The United States has not shut the door firmly," the king said. Israel has rejected the proposal.

Hussein said he would tell leaders at an Arab summit that his impressions of Mideast peace prospects "are extremely favorable and encouraging" after talks with President Reagan and other U.S. officials.

Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials said last week that while they had sharp reservations about most of the Saudi plan, they were encouraged by a segment that they interpreted as confirming the rights of all states in the region to exist, although Israel was not specifically mentioned.



King Hussein dines with congressional leaders, including Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., left, and Clement J. Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

## Impatient but Pragmatic Young Democrats Are Beginning to Rise in the U.S. Congress

By Martin Tolchin  
 New York Times Service  
 WASHINGTON — They are hardly household names beyond the Beltway, but on Capitol Hill in this session of Congress a new generation of Democratic leaders has begun to emerge.

These House members in their 30s and early 40s have sharply different reference points from their predecessors. They are the children of the Vietnam War, not World War II; of John F. Kennedy, not Franklin D. Roosevelt; of television, not the print media. They have arrived on the scene at a time when the Democratic leadership often looks tired, sometimes appears out of touch and is under continuous Republican assault.

The new leaders are less patient, more pragmatic, and take greater risks than their counterparts of a decade or two ago. They are the beneficiaries of a 1974 rules change that curbed the sometimes tyrannical power of committee chairmen and allowed relative newcomers to become subcommittee chairmen.

**Adept at Compromises**  
 Although far more politically independent than predecessors, they have proven adept at fashioning compromises and working within the system.

They have reached prominence by developing expertise in one area, and by doing the heavy legislative lifting, tackling the onerous, time-consuming tasks. They follow the action — many serve on the committees dealing with the budget, taxes and energy — rather than

sit back and wait for the action to come to them.

"Every time we want something done, we go to one of these guys," said an aide to the House Democratic leadership. "It's like the teacher always knows the kids with the right answers, and they're the same kids every time."

**In Sensitive Posts**  
 At the top of the class, in just about everyone's opinion, are Reps. Leon E. Panetta of California and Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri. Both arrived here in 1977, and neither has so much as a subcommittee chairmanship. But both are listened to with great respect both on and off the floor, and they have served the leadership in sensitive posts.

Rep. Panetta, 43, formerly worked in the Nixon administration as director of the Office of Civil Rights and in the New York City Hall under former Mayor John V. Lindsay. He is one of the best-liked men in Congress. He gained the esteem of his House colleagues whom he cajoled, wheedled and occasionally bullied last spring as chairman of a budget task force responsible for making the House committees comply with the budget cuts ordered by Congress. Some committees flatly refused to make the cuts until Rep. Panetta explained that if they refused, the Budget Committee would make the cuts for them.

Rep. Gephardt, 40, a former city councilman in St. Louis, is best known for leading the successful fight against former President Jimmy Carter's plan to contain hospi-

tal costs. The economic philosopher of the group, he is chairman of the Democratic caucus, and with Rep. Ken Holland of South Carolina, another young leader, gave the party's response to President Reagan's proposal for a new round of budget cuts.

Rep. Gephardt and four other highly regarded young Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee had argued unsuccessfully for a distinct Democratic position on the tax cut. They were Thomas J. Downey of New York, William M. Brodhead of Michigan, James M. Shannon of Massachusetts and Wyche Fowler of Georgia. Many colleagues believe that their position has been vindicated.

**Differing Sharply**  
 House Democrats have increasingly turned to other members of the group for guidance on specific legislative issues. On weaponry issues, they have consulted Rep. Downey, 32; on health, Henry Waxman of California, 42, who jumped over two senior members to win a subcommittee chairmanship; on agriculture, Charles Rose of North Carolina, 42; on foreign affairs, Stephen J. Solari of New York, 41. Rep. Rose and Rep. Solari also hold subcommittee chairmanships.

Some members of the group differ sharply on specific issues. Toby Moffett of Connecticut led the fight for oil deregulation, which was opposed by Timothy E. Wirth of Colorado.

## Costa Rica's \$2.7-Billion Debt Is Viewed As a Threat to Nation's Political Stability

By Christopher Dickey  
 Washington Post Service  
 SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Five months after Costa Rica negotiated a three-year, \$330-million bailout from the International Monetary Fund, its economy has slid to the point where international commercial banks have suspended all lending and the government has ceased paying all but partial interest on its \$2.7-billion debt.

In recent weeks the government of Central America's only civilian democracy has retained three American consulting firms to begin negotiations on debt rescheduling with the commercial banks. Additionally, since Costa Rica is what Washington says it would like the rest of Central America to be politically, it believes the United States will pay almost any price to help it stay afloat.

The 2.2 million people of this proud, self-consciously democratic country continue to maintain their equanimity about the future and confidence in Costa Rica's pluralistic tradition.

But a combination of factors beyond anyone's control on the international economic scene and the ill-fated melding of good intentions with bad management domestically have made Costa Rica's economy one of the weakest in a region where strong economies have ceased to exist, and moved it ever more rapidly toward total collapse.

For the first time in 30 years Costa Rica's economy is shrinking instead of growing. Official estimates place the drop in gross national product at between 1 and 2 percent. Other analysts estimate it will be more than 5 percent.

With the recession comes more than 8 percent visible unemployment, and if one counts underemployment the figure is perhaps twice that.

Meanwhile, inflation is at between 40 and 60 percent. Net reserves, already more than \$137 million in the hole last December, sank to a phenomenal deficit of \$417 million by July.

The national currency, the colon, was worth 8 1/2 to the dollar a year ago. The exchange rate, which fluctuates, is now around 40 colons to the dollar.

**Government Subsidies**  
 Yet the government continues to maintain subsidies on public transportation and basic foodstuffs. A bus ride costs less than three cents. Costa Rica imports beans from Chile at 20 colons a kilogram and sells them here for 6 colons a kilogram.

After a stormy dispute between Costa Rica and the International Monetary Fund last year because Costa Rica could not or would not meet the IMF's politically difficult

economic guidelines, the United States lobbied hard with the fund to reach a new agreement.

Months of haggling led finally to an agreement in June for the IMF to grant a three-year, \$330-million extended fund facility. The first scheduled disbursement should have come in August, but Costa Rica's government did not even ask for it, knowing that it already had broken the rules again.

The country is, for the moment at least, in "noncompliance" with some parts of the agreement and is seeking to renegotiate terms with the fund once again.

On Feb. 7 Costa Ricans will choose a new president and in May he will take office.

There is constant worry that peace still prevails here partly because the bite of recession has only begun to be felt.

Much of the present crisis is blamed on the leadership of President Rodrigo Carazo. The candidate of Carazo's Unity coalition, Rafael Calderon, has changed the colors of the party banner in an effort to distance himself from the present administration.

But virtually everyone here expects that the winner of February's election will be Luis A. Monge, the

National Liberation Party candidate.

National Liberation traditionally has expanded the public sector of the economy when it was in power. But its leadership, which already has had talks with multilateral lending institutions, now espouses fiscal conservatism.

"Whether we want it or not, government growth is not possible," said Oscar Arias, secretary-general of the National Liberation Party.

Mr. Arias said he believed that his party would win not only the presidency but a majority of seats in the powerful National Assembly, something Mr. Carazo never had. "We are going to have the political instruments to govern," he said.

Many Costa Ricans believe that the new confidence Mr. Monge brings to office and his bright economic team led by Eduardo Lizano, who was educated in the United States, will solve their problems almost instantly.

But the Liberation leadership warns that the election in itself will not resolve anything.

The price of oil and swiftly rising interest rates along with worldwide declines in economic growth are as devastating to democratic Costa Rica as to any Central American dictatorship.

"The magnetism of the elections is what is really keeping this country together," a diplomat said. But the big test will come after the elections, when no democratic change will be available for another four years.

## 3 Czechs Defect in Canada

The Associated Press  
 GANDER, Newfoundland — Three Czechoslovaks left an airliner en route from Prague to Havana during a stopover here and asked for asylum in Canada, authorities reported Wednesday.

## Flying Tigers Called Paper Tigers During Sentimental Visit to China

The Associated Press  
 HONG KONG — A sentimental return to China for a group of former Flying Tiger pilots turned bitter after a tourist guide described them as "paper tigers," group members reported Thursday.

The Flying Tigers, a group of volunteer pilots formed by Gen. Claire Chennault in 1941, have been credited with saving China's wartime capital of Chungking from Japanese bombers.

A former Flying Tiger pilot, Edward Lydon of Buzzards Bay, Mass., said the guide made the remark several times over a public address system on a tourist bus in Guilin in southwest China.

"Guilin would never have fallen to the Japanese if the Flying Tigers did not evacuate from the city. Instead, they ran away. They were not Flying Tigers. They were paper tigers," the guide said, according to Mr. Lydon.

"It was so mad that I came to a foot of beating him but Edward restrained me," Arthur Karp of Brunswick, Maine, another veteran, said. "Otherwise, it would have become an international incident," he added.

"We fought like hell," Mr. Karp said. "We lost 500 planes and shot down 4,000 Japanese [planes]. There is no way can we be called paper tigers."

They were among 35 former Flying Tiger officers accompanied by their wives and guests who made what they described as "a goodwill and sentimental" two-week visit to China. Most of the 35 Flying Tigers contacted said they would never visit China again because of the incident.

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# Kevin Brownlow: After 'Napoleon,' a King Vidor Classic

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Kevin Brownlow, the British director, has invented a new profession. He is a motion-picture restorer.

A painstaking perfectionist, he spent 13 years on research and travel to hunt down the missing fragments of Abel Gance's 1927 epic, "Napoleon," designed for projection on a widened triple screen. Brownlow assembled fragments of the gigantic movie into a nearly complete version of the original. Accompanied by a symphony orchestra, it was shown first at New York's Radio City Music Hall, then in London and at the Colosseum in Rome. Jack Lang, France's Minister of Culture, attended its open-air performance in the Roman amphitheater (during a thunderstorm) and said that he will sponsor its screening in Paris shortly.

The reception of the restored "Napoleon" has encouraged Brownlow to further test the public taste for silent films. His latest project, which he worked on with David Gill under the auspices of the British Film Institute and Thames TV, is King Vidor's "The Crowd" (1928). The film, with a score composed by Carl Davis who arranged the music for "Napoleon," is to be presented in London for three special performances: at the Empire Theatre on Nov. 19 and for a matinee and evening showing in Queen Elizabeth Hall on Nov. 22.

Another Aspect  
"It will reveal to audiences another aspect of the silent screen," said Brownlow, in Paris to confer with King Vidor, who was in France at the invitation of the French government. "Napoleon"



James Murray and Eleanor Boardman in a scene from King Vidor's "The Crowd."

demonstrated its treatment of spectacle; "The Crowd" is an intimate story of ordinary American family life in the 1920s — and it has fascination on that level alone.

"The Crowd" came out before the Wall Street crash and yet foresaw the conditions the Depression was to impose. "It was an unusual film to come from MGM," said Brownlow, "but Vidor after 'The Big Parade' had an enviable box-office record and he was allowed a free hand. He directed it with great skill and his moving camera and expressionistic sets gave it special significance and smashing emotional impact."

Brownlow, tall, sparse and sporting a pointed beard, looks the university professor rather than the film director. He has a teacher's best traits: a profound knowledge of his subject, the ability to disseminate information interestingly and a remarkable sense of dedication.

His history of the Hollywood stars and directors of the 1920s, "The Parade's Gone By" (1968), became a best seller and has been widely translated. As a result he was engaged to prepare a series of television programs on the movie capital's early years. In these he combined interviews with the surviving veterans of the legendary

era — Lillian Gish, Allan Dwan, Gloria Swanson, Clarence Brown, cameramen, producers, scriptwriters and stuntmen — and excerpts from famous films, including those of Douglas Fairbanks, D.W. Griffith and Rex Ingram. The programs were enormously successful in the United States and abroad.

Brownlow was born in Sussex in 1938, long after the making of silent films had been discontinued. When he was 11, he saw "Pêcheur d'Islande," a French film by Jacques de Baroncelli based on Pierre Loti's story. "That first silent I saw opened a world of lost art for me," he recalled. "I was hooked."

He insists that silent films should be seen with music, pointing out that they were photographed to musical accompaniment and specified it in projection. "Without it they are only half there," he said. "The silent film is probably more closely related to ballet — being a blending of pantomime and music — than it is to the spoken drama."

MGM, he said, has promised permission for the showing of four other silent films if all goes well with "The Crowd." They are "Flesh and the Devil" with Garbo and John Gilbert, Vidor's "Show People" with Marion Davies, "Man, Woman and Sin" with Jeanne Eagels and Gilbert, a story of a journalist in Washington D.C., and Lubitsch's "The Student Prince" with Norma Shearer and Ramon Novarro. Special musical scores will be prepared for all four. He would like to have had von Stroheim's "Merry Widow," but he has never found a sufficiently good print of it.

### Many Films Lost

Unfortunately, producers never understood what treasures they had. "Countless films were destroyed after exploitation, burnt to get the \$25 of silver the celluloid contained. Others disintegrated in damp vaults. "Now the studios wish they had them back for their commercial value," said Brownlow. As far as he knows, most of the First National films have been lost, and one Garbo film, "The Divine Woman," can't be found.

Brownlow has had some hair-raising adventures in looking for missing movies. One day he received word that a studio storage room had a print of "The City Gone Wild," a Cruze film with Louise Brooks. He rushed over to find that attendant, finding the film covered with dust, had thrown it into a pail of water. Its images dissolved.

"One always hopes that private collectors may have copies of lost films," said Brownlow. If they do, they are not anxious to spread the news. "The studios, having thrown away many masterpieces, now insist that the missing copies are their property, and private collectors are in danger of losing their collections."

Brownlow knows a collector in England who has the only known print of Clarence Brown's "The Signal Tower," the only one of Brown's films that is missing. "He told me he had it," Brownlow said, "but he won't let me see it. He's what one might call a film miser."

# The Planned Parenthood Front

By Sandy Rovner

WASHINGTON — The executive director of a Midwestern Planned Parenthood affiliate had just returned from a conference on birth control. A single parent, she was met at the airport by her 17-year-old son. As they turned onto the highway, he asked, with studied casualness, "Hey, Mom, did you bring home any samples?"

She gulped, she recalls. And said to herself something like, "Okay, Moment of Truth for sex educator." She took a deep breath and said, "Listen, son, I really don't think I'm the one to talk to. I'm not at all sure I want to know about your sex life. You know we have lots of counselors up at the clinic, but I do think you ought to talk to someone. After all, you don't want to hurt somebody — it should be a caring relationship."

"Not to worry, Mom," the 17-year-old assured her. "She's 20 and she seduced me. And it was wonderful."

"All I can say," his mother says now, a few years later, "is that I was certainly glad it was dark. And he was driving."

About 1,200 delegates were in Washington for the annual conference of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, the burgeoning health-care provider and educational clearinghouse begun by Margaret Sanger, the founder

of the birth-control movement in the United States. Planned Parenthood was founded in controversy; Margaret Sanger had her times behind bars — nine of them, her philosophical progeny will tell you proudly. In the last three-quarters of a century, Planned Parenthood has become a meticulously professional organization, with a medical affiliate known worldwide for its research in human reproduction and for the quality of its clinical care.

But now, again, it is steeped in controversy, this time from anti-abortionists, religious fundamentalists and others who oppose its philosophies and activities, or who merely flinch at the candor of its educational materials. Its clinics are firebombed, its meetings are picketed, its advocates are publicly excoriated.

Faye Watleton is president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America Inc. She is tall, lean, attractive and articulate, and barely has time to breathe at this conference with hundreds of specialists, all the delegates and scores of programs pulling her this way and that. She is unflappably efficient. The line forms to the right for everybody who "just needs me for five minutes or so."

"PP," she will tell you, is only an "advocacy" organization to the extent that it needs to protect itself as a health-care delivery service, its principal mission. More than 100 clinics offer counseling on teen sex

and abortion and such services as prenatal care, pregnancy test, infertility help, VD diagnosis, prenatal screening, menopause and cancer diagnosis.

But Watleton concedes that today the organization "more closely approximates what it was in its beginnings."

"Margaret Sanger, after all," she says, "made the ultimate challenge to the political system and there were people passing laws all around her, trying to restrict the advancements she was making. The fact that there were women lined up to enter her clinics didn't matter to them. They had their interpretation of what was moral and that was what it was going to be. And today we have the same phenomenon."

She cautions tolerance to "some of our people who are upset with the opposition, who feel we should somehow get Jerry Falwell off television. I tell them they have the right to be there, too. If they persuade someone to their point of view, that's fine. It's just when they tell me I must believe as they do, we differ."

From a projected Planned Parenthood TV-spot entitled "male involvement":

Man: Do you know a million teen-aged girls get pregnant every year?

Boy: That means a million teen-aged guys are going to be fathers.

Leona Guttmacher, president of the New York State Abortion Rights League, remembers when women, even women who'd had babies already, would faint on a doctor's table while being fitted for a diaphragm.

A lively and energetic septuagenarian, Guttmacher volunteered to work in the Baltimore clinic about 1923. Her husband, an obstetrician, was Dr. Alan Guttmacher, who became the first physician-president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, from 1962 to his death in 1974.

"He believed in the democratization of medicine," and made family-planning his life's work, his widow said. She too continues to believe that "the rich could get anything they wanted, from birth-control information to abortions and so forth, and the poor were very handicapped because they never knew where to seek knowledge and had no money to do it with."

Guttmacher says she's again involved with Planned Parenthood because "I feel we've gone backwards 100 years. Look at the whole political situation."

Retired Episcopal Bishop George Barrett moderated a workshop on ethics and theology. He began with this story:

"Two elderly bishops were bemoaning the state of the world. One said, 'I just don't understand this new morality. I never slept with my wife before I was married. Did you?'"

"The second bishop answered, 'I can't say. What was her maiden name?'"

# After-40 Women Are Urged to Fight Back

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK — Women over the age of 40 were urged over the weekend to become less invisible and more political, as a means of restoring their self-esteem in a society that often regards them as over the hill.

About 400 women attending a National Organization for Women conference, titled "A Time for Changes and Choices: A Conference for Middle and Older Women," were told that they could make their influence felt by:

- Letting advertisers know what they think about commercials that portray them as unattractive, neurotic, shrewish and in other disparaging ways;
- Getting out and working for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment;
- Being more truthful about their ages, so that other people will know what women are like and can accomplish in their middle and older years;
- Letting their congressmen know what they think about the Reagan administration's cutbacks in social programs that affect women.

"Women of this age have traditionally been very apolitical, because they don't like the term, 'older woman,'" said Denise Finge, president of the New York City chapter of the National Organization for Women. "It's because they've been brought up with the idea, 'Once you're 40, you're over the hill.'"

The conference was an emotional one, with tears and outbursts in several of the workshops. Finge attributed this to "the anger under the surface" of older women, many of whom, she said, had grown up with visions of "orange blossoms and staying in the home and giving up everything for a husband and family. Then, at age 40, they find themselves divorced and feeling worthless."

In one of the keynote addresses, Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro, D-N.Y., called older women "the fastest-growing poverty segment in the country. I am sure you are all familiar with the bleak rundown, two out of every three older Americans living in poverty are women. Sixty per cent of unmarried women over age 65 have no income other than Social Security. Nearly half of the five million older women who live alone have yearly incomes of \$3,000 or less."

The problems of older women have recently received increasing attention by the feminist movement. The subject was given an airing in Des Moines last October at the federally sponsored White House Mini-Conference on Older Women. An Older Women's League was formed that has since grown to more than 50 chapters nationwide.

The conference included 34 workshops on such subjects as living alone, menopause, depression, employment opportunities for older women, discrimination on the job and sexuality. Phyllis Sanders, a 62-year-old radio and TV commentator, urged women in her workshop on "Changing the Image of Older Women" to let advertisers know what they think of the "negative images" of older women on TV commercials.

"They show older women sniffing around for odors in a younger woman's house, or searching for age spots on their hands, or otherwise acting weird or scatterbrained," she said. "This is dangerous, because negative images repeated and repeated tend to become self-fulfilling because of the power of television. Eventually, a woman begins to think, 'I must be that way, because that's the way I'm portrayed.'"

In one workshop, a 57-year-old unmarried woman broke into tears when she described how she was lonely, lived in a "terrible" apartment and wanted to be part of a family situation again. A fellow participant, Joan Neuwirth of East Brunswick, N.J., suggested she look into a group living situation.



It was a summer evening in 1891. The night train left Paris-Est at 8.25pm. Aboard was William C. Fargo of American Express, carrying the world's first travellers cheque. A great idea had found its time.

Fargo cashed the cheque on the fifth of August, a wet and blustery Wednesday, at the Hotel Hauffe in Leipzig.

On the same day, an Englishman named Wells came to the end of a spectacular run of luck on the roulette tables of Monte Carlo which won him £20,000 and made him the hero of a popular song.

Kaiser Wilhelm, the young Emperor of Germany was visiting his grandmother in London and, undefeated by the rigours of the ceremonial day, went riding every morning in Hyde Park.

The Royal Italian Opera was playing Othello at the Royal Opera House. The French fleet was making an official visit to Kronstadt. In Paris, cabmen were agitating for a strike.

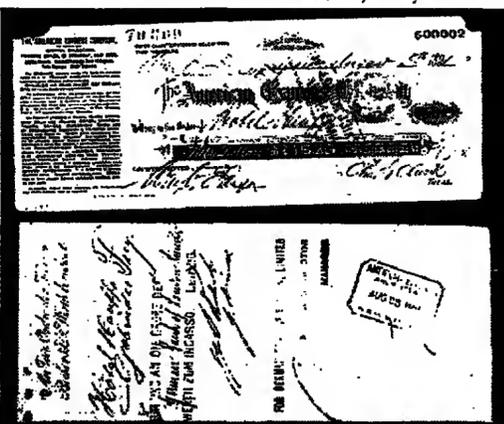
Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy had signed the triple alliance which was meant to be the instrument of European unity but soon failed. Wheat opened steadily on the New York Exchange with December's of a cent up, and silver was quoted at 100 1/2 per oz.

Most of the western world was at peace and in prosperity. Steam had long since changed a sea voyage from an adventure into a mere journey and the tourist and the widely travelled businessman were established figures. But cash and letters of credit were proving to be financial instruments much too cumbersome for a world on the move.

So when Marcellus F. Berry of American Express invented the countersigned Travellers Cheque and William C. Fargo cashed it in Leipzig, a great idea had found its time.

The next one hundred years. One hundred years on, from 1881 and the arrival of American Express in Europe, the Company has become part of the warp and weft of European finance and travel in particular and business in general.

As American Express moves towards even closer partnership with European business, there appears to be no limit to what may be achieved together.



The world's first travellers cheque, issued by American Express Company, countersigned and cashed by William C. Fargo on 5th August, 1891.

American Express in Europe



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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Diamond International, Goldsmith in Talks

NEW YORK — Diamond International said it has begun talks on the possibility of its acquisition by a firm affiliated with British businessman James Goldsmith.

FDIC Approval Seen for Takeover of N.Y. Bank

NEW YORK — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. has approved in principle the takeover of the failing Greenwich Savings Bank by Metropolitan Savings and Brooklyn Savings, according to banking sources.

W. German Electronics Profits Seen to Decline

FRANKFURT — Profitability of the West German electronics industry is expected to decline to 1.3 to 1.4 percent of turnover in 1981 from last year's 1.5 to 1.6 percent, the industry association said Thursday.

Global Credits Expand In Quarter, Says BIS

BASEL — International banking credits expanded on a real basis in the second quarter of 1981 in comparison to the first quarter, the Bank for International Settlements said Friday in its latest report.

Although overall credit and liability figures showed slight declines, the report said that "underlying growth" totaled \$35 billion in the second quarter, up from \$30 billion in the first quarter.

Among significant international movements, BIS noted that the net outflow of funds from U.S. banks totaled \$7.6 billion in the second quarter, continuing a first-quarter trend and bringing the total net outflow of funds to \$36 billion since the end of the first quarter of 1981.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

France

1st half 1981 1980

Profits 102.2 64.7

Japan

Hitachi Shipbuilding & Eng.

1st half 1981 1980

Revenue 195,440 194,340

Profits 3,070 1,790

Kawasaki Heavy Industries

1st half 1981 1980

Revenue 355,520 287,990

Profits 3,290 1,670

Nippon Oil

1st half 1981 1980

Revenue 1,297 1,417

Profits 105,620 36,390

United States

Grumman

3rd quarter 1981 1980

Revenue 384.3 380.2

Profits 5.1 4.2

Per Share 0.28 0.46

9 months 1981 1980

Revenue 1,436 1,230

Profits 17.30 20.45

Per Share 1.28 1.57

Lincoln National

3rd quarter 1981 1980

Revenue 747.2 747.2

Profits 37.32 38.26

Per Share 1.71 1.79

9 months 1981 1980

Revenue 2,246 2,246

Profits 103.19 117.16

Per Share 4.44 5.40

Southern

9 months 1981 1980

Revenue 3,250 2,820

Profits 258.1 258.1

Per Share 1.44 1.77

12 months 1981 1980

Revenue 4,190 3,280

Profits 334.55 328.13

Per Share 1.99 2.18

Washington Post

3rd quarter 1981 1980

Revenue 175.29 152.51

Profits 4.30 N.A.

Per Share 1.99 1.94

9 months 1981 1980

Revenue 535.37 474.21

Profits 14.32 19.94

Per Share 1.92 1.35

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 5, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with columns for currency (A.M., B.M., C.M., D.M., E.M., F.M., G.M., H.M., I.M., J.M., K.M., L.M., M.M., N.M., O.M., P.M., Q.M., R.M., S.M., T.M., U.M., V.M., W.M., X.M., Y.M., Z.M.) and values.

Dollar Values

Table with columns for currency (A.M., B.M., C.M., D.M., E.M., F.M., G.M., H.M., I.M., J.M., K.M., L.M., M.M., N.M., O.M., P.M., Q.M., R.M., S.M., T.M., U.M., V.M., W.M., X.M., Y.M., Z.M.) and values.

U.S. to File Dumping Suits Against Foreign Steelmakers

WASHINGTON — The United States plans to file five antidumping cases against foreign steel exporters, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige told the Senate steel caucus Thursday.

He said the cases would be officially announced early next week, and be indicated to the senators from steel-producing states that the government might file more cases.

Mr. Baldrige, whose comments evidently came as a surprise to members of the caucus, refused to name the countries involved, saying that their embassies were being notified.

U.S. government sources reported earlier that Mr. Baldrige told industry leaders Wednesday in New York that the government was preparing to file actions against steelmakers in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Romania and South Africa.

The secretary said Thursday the Commerce Department is also preparing to release results of an examination of unusual import increases from countries based in Spain, Romania and Britain. Mr. Baldrige said the study would be completed by Nov. 18 and probably will result in "one or more" government suits.

But he said he opposed imposition of quotas, adding, "We do not want to start off a wave of protectionism."

He also told the senators his department is moving to make it easier for the government and U.S. steelmakers to determine whether foreign companies are selling steel at below-market prices.

He defended the so-called trigger price mechanism, but said that if the U.S. steel industry files a large number of antidumping complaints with the government, "We will have to let (the trigger price system) go by the boards."

Under the system, steel entering the country for sale below a set base price triggers a Commerce Department review, and penalty duties can be imposed.

Thursday's announcements appeared to signal the end of a year-old trade over steel imports, as the United States and major steel-exporting countries struggle to preserve jobs amid weakening economies.

U.S. steelmakers to recent months have charged that foreign steel companies are selling in the

United States at unfairly low prices and that some of the costs of this steel are being heavily subsidized by foreign governments.

The U.S. firms have pushed for the imposition of countervailing duties, which are designed to eliminate the advantages that exporters to the United States have when they ship goods that benefit from heavy government subsidies.

Under U.S. trade law, such duties are assessed only after long proceedings in which U.S. manufacturers have to show, among other things, the existence of the subsidies and resultant material injury.

U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel, the largest U.S. steelmakers, have said they planned to file their own suits against 14 foreign producers if the administration did not act.

That the government itself would file such complaints marks a dramatic change.

Government sources in Washington say the Commerce Department has been trying in head off the filing of any new steel cases.

The Commerce Department initiated an action against European steelmakers, it would be considered a hostile gesture because of the importance of the trade to the Europeans in their battle with unemployment.

U.S. steel industry output is now down to 65 percent of capacity — compared with percentages in the high 80s last spring — with 50,000 steelworkers laid off and another 15,000 on short work weeks.

U.S. steelmakers to recent months have charged that foreign steel companies are selling in the

Imports in August totaled 2.2 million tons, or 25 percent of domestic shipments; they slipped to 1.7 million in September, representing a 20.5-percent share of the market.

In the first nine months, 14.5 million tons were shipped to the United States, an increase of 24.6 percent over the similar period of 1980 and representing a market share of 20.5 percent.

Despite the fall in operating rates, steelmakers reported sharply improved earnings in the third quarter.

DETROIT — The start of the 1982 model year collapsed around U.S. auto manufacturers last month as domestic car sales fell 26 percent from a year ago, making it the worst October since 1958 on a daily sales basis.

Sales of imported cars also dropped sharply as worry about a recession and continued high interest rates sent total auto sales tumbling 25 percent from the previous October's weak totals.

It marked the third straight month in which the imports captured between 24 and 25 percent of the market, compared with 27 to 29 percent earlier in the year.

Although the final 10 days of the month showed some strengthening, October had a seasonally adjusted annual sales rate of 5 million domestic cars, becoming the new low point of Detroit's worst recession since the 1930s.

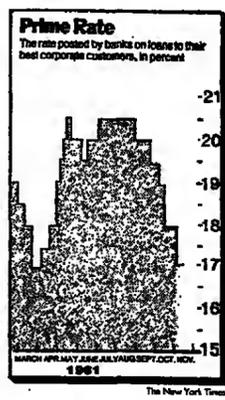
The annual rate represents the number of cars that would be sold if the October sales pace were to continue all year.

U.S. automakers sold 491,107 cars last month, compared with 663,843 in October, 1980.

Import sales were estimated at 156,000, up 13.7 percent from a weak year-ago performance.

The foreign car share of the market was 24.1 percent, the lowest since 23.7 percent in November, 1980.

The weak October showing was especially striking because the four big-U.S. companies were offering rebates, cut-rate financing and other discounts.



Chemical Cuts Prime; Prices Drop on NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices fell on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday as concerns about the depth of the recession undercut the positive influence of a major bank's cut in the prime lending rate it charges top corporate customers.

Chemical Bank of New York triggered early buying when it reduced its prime rate to 17 percent from 17 1/2 percent. The rally ended when other major banks did not follow Chemical's lead.

Experts anticipate other banks will soon follow as short term interest rates succumb to a weakening economy.

The prime rate was lowered generally to 17 1/2 percent within the past week after the Federal Reserve trimmed the discount rate it charges member banks for loans to 13 from 14 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up about four points in early trading after the prime rate cut, fell 7.71 points to close at 859.11. Declines led advances, 830 to 660, as the volume slipped to 51 million shares from 53.45 million Wednesday.

Analysts said they expected profit taking to be heavy since the market has gained 35.77 points in a three-session stretch from last Friday through Tuesday before the profit taking began.

F.W. Woolworth Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. said retail sales for October slipped from the year ago levels. Analysts warned that the Christmas season, when 40 percent of general merchandise is sold, could be bleak due to the economic slowdown.

Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel told a House international trade subcommittee that the declining U.S. trade balance is not the major force behind the current recession.

He said that "there has been a shift in aggregate demand" but most evidence from past recessions indicates that inventory swings are responsible for the recessions that have occurred since World War II.

R. Roderick Porter, a senior vice president at Chemical, said he would "guess the prime rate would be down below this level by the end of the year" although he declined to offer a specific figure.

In company news, LTV Corp. said its latest count shows securities convertible into 2.1 million shares of Grumman have been tendered under its offer. LTV also said it has extended the expiration date of its offer for Grumman stock to Nov. 20 from Nov. 10.

In Chicago, Sears, Roebuck said 4,255,988 shares of Dean Witter Reynolds common were tendered and not withdrawn as of Nov. 3. Sears, which offered \$50 a share, said all the tendered shares are being accepted for purchase.

U.S. Auto Sales Hit a 23-Year Low

DETROIT — The start of the 1982 model year collapsed around U.S. auto manufacturers last month as domestic car sales fell 26 percent from a year ago, making it the worst October since 1958 on a daily sales basis.

Sales of imported cars also dropped sharply as worry about a recession and continued high interest rates sent total auto sales tumbling 25 percent from the previous October's weak totals.

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The weak October showing was especially striking because the four big-U.S. companies were offering rebates, cut-rate financing and other discounts.

"That's indicative of just how bad things are," said Maryann Keller, automotive analyst at Prime Webber Mitchell Hutchins.

The poor start of the 1982 model year follows losses of nearly \$1 billion in the third quarter by the Big Three auto companies. Because of sagging sales, General Motors recently canceled plans to build a \$500-million assembly plant in Kansas City, and deferred for a year plans to build three other plants.

Chrysler improved its market share to 11.6 percent from 10.4 percent a year ago, but GM's share was off nearly 3 percentage points to 60.2 percent. Ford's share was 23.2 percent compared to 23 percent a year ago.

Among major imports, Toyota sales were up 7.6 percent on a year-to-year basis and Subaru's rose 11.7 percent. Datsun sales were down 18.6 percent, Honda was off 23.9 percent and Mazda was down 27.2 percent.

Volvo sales fell 29.4 percent to 295,473 cars, Ford dropped 25.6 percent to 113,760, and Chrysler slid 17.2 percent to 56,992. American Motors Corp. sales fell 21 percent to 9,618.

Volkswagen of America, which had an especially weak performance in October, 1980, registered a sales increase of 33.7 percent to 15,264 cars and captured an unusually high 3.1 percent of the market for domestically built cars.

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The plant was also closed for one week in July, he said. Last month, Volkswagen of America said it would set back the opening of its second production plant, in Michigan, due to a delay in the recovery of the U.S. car market.

Letters of credit outstanding ..... \$ 362,338,508

Third-quarter report 1981

Consolidated statement of condition

Table showing consolidated statement of condition for September 30, 1981. Assets: Cash and demand accounts \$254,382,396; Interest bearing deposits with banks \$2,299,483,179; Precious metals \$23,395,102; Investment securities \$753,338,209; Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell \$43,600,000; Loans, net of unearned income \$2,481,265,241; Allowance for possible loan losses \$(48,943,152); Loans (net) \$2,432,322,089; Customers' liability under acceptances \$13,542,335; Bank premises and equipment \$4,328,089; Accrued interest receivable \$190,696,416; Other assets \$103,335,596; Total assets \$6,658,423,411. Liabilities and stockholder's equity: Deposits \$4,827,573,018; Short-term borrowings \$26,410,642; Acceptances outstanding \$17,153,436; Accrued interest payable \$186,578,805; Other liabilities \$100,086,625; Stockholder's equity: Common stock \$325,000,000; Surplus \$65,000,000; Undivided profits \$110,620,885; Total stockholder's equity \$500,620,885. Letters of credit outstanding \$362,338,508.

The portion of the investments in precious metals and the precious metal content of silver coins not hedged by forward sales was \$1.0 million at September 30, 1981.

Table showing Republic New York Corporation Summary of results for nine months ended September 30, 1981 and 1980, and three months ended September 30, 1981 and 1980. Income before securities gains (losses) \$55,394,987 (1981) vs \$57,961,293 (1980); Net income \$2,367,748 (1981) vs 46,555,809 (1980); Dividends declared .90 (1981) vs .68 (1980).

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150th CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY CASH DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors of ENSERCH Corporation on October 29, 1981, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 34 cents per share of common stock, payable December 7, 1981, to shareholders of record November 20, 1981.

For additional information, please write to Benjamin A. Brown, Vice President, Finance, Dept. M, ENSERCH Center, Box 999, Dallas, Texas 75221.





Japan, Inc.

## Pace of Canadian Energy Plan Slows Down

By Henry Giniger  
New York Times Service  
OTTAWA — Canada's National Energy Program is a year old, and the country has moved considerably closer to its goal of attaining 50 percent Canadian ownership of the oil and gas industry by 1990.

When the goal of "Canadianization" was first announced Oct. 28, 1980, Canadian companies held 28 percent of production revenues. Now they own 35 percent, federal Energy Minister Marc Lalonde said recently in Calgary, Canada's booming energy capital.

But in talking about what has been done so far, Mr. Lalonde expressed both pride and dissatisfaction. "I think we would all agree that the past 12 months have made

quite a dent in the numbers," he said, but added, "It is something of a testament to the extent of foreign ownership that, after a busy year of acquisitions, Canadians still own only about 35 percent of the industry."

Officials note that one element of the program has not yet been achieved. The energy program calls for "Canadian control of a significant number of the larger oil and gas firms" and none of the foreign companies taken over thus far is within the top 10, where the vast bulk of production revenues is concentrated.

Of the dozen or so purchases, the largest was that by Dome Petroleum of 52 percent of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas from Conoco, for \$1.6 billion U.S. The next two largest were by government agencies, Petro-Canada's purchase of Petrofina-Canada from Petrofina of Belgium for \$1.2 billion (U.S.) and Canada Development Corp.'s purchase of Aquitaine-Canada from Elf-Aquitaine of France for \$1.3 billion U.S.

Although the energy program has been looked upon in some Canadian and foreign business circles as an assault on foreign capital, Mr. Lalonde said, "in no way can the National Energy Program be regarded as an attempt to begin a general reduction of the role of foreign investment in Canada."

He called the oil and gas industry "a special case," but saw an important role even in that sector for foreign capital, notably in joint ventures.

Mr. Lalonde also predicted further acquisitions, but officials of his department said they did not expect the same pace of ownership change as in the first year.

There is already a slowdown, in large part attributed to a reluctance among companies to borrow at current high interest rates to finance takeovers. Teneco of Houston, for example, was reported to be having trouble finding buyers for assets of its Teneco Oil of Canada subsidiary.

The government is also encouraging a slowdown in acquisitions in general to help relieve pressure on the beleaguered Canadian dollar. About 6.5 billion Canadian dollars (\$5.4 billion) have been spent thus far.

Officials say they are also counting on increased Canadian participation in energy production by means other than acquisitions. A program giving grants and financial advantages proportional to the degree of Canadian ownership and control is expected to encourage more Canadian capital to enter the energy field.

A program known as farm-ins, by which Canadians assume property leases held by foreigners and then conduct the exploration and development in return for half of the revenues if there is a find, is another method of bringing in Canadians.

The government, through public corporations, is also claiming in advance a 25-percent interest in all oil and gas discoveries on federally owned properties, including all



Marc Lalonde

offshore sites. This provision is causing the most strain with the United States, which contends that the measure is unfair because it retroactively affects investments developed by U.S. companies when there was little or no Canadian capital available.

U.S. officials are seeking to modify this provision, but Mr. Lalonde said that even with the government's 25-percent share and the phasing out of depletion allowances, exploration in Canada would still be a good deal. He said that the net cost of a dollar's worth of exploration in Canada would be only 53 cents, compared with 67 cents in Texas.

## Japan Rail Delegation Seeks To Put U.S. on Faster Track

By Carole Shifrin  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The Japanese saw their first train in 1854 when Commodore Matthew C. Perry of the U.S. Navy arrived in Japan with a working scale-model of a steam train as a gift for the ruling Shogun.

Now, 127 years later, the Japanese have come to the United States bearing a rail gift of their own: an offer to help the United States build a high-speed passenger railway using Japan's sophisticated Shinkansen "Bullet Train" technology.

Since its first route opened in Japan in 1964, the Japanese National Railways' Shinkansen, traveling at an average speed of about 100 miles an hour, has carried, at a profit, almost 1.7 billion passengers on the 664-mile line between Tokyo and Hakata, with an unbroken safety record. Two more route segments, extending another 456 miles, will be completed next year.

A 10-member delegation of the Japanese Diet was to join 15 coo-

gressmen and senators Thursday for the inaugural meeting of the Japan-United States Rail Congress, an organization created primarily to promote development of a high-speed U.S. rail system.

The Japanese legislators began their visit Wednesday with testimony to the Joint Economic Committee. Mitsuki Kato, director of Japan's House Committee on Transportation, told the hearing that a team of engineers from Japan has arrived in Los Angeles to study the feasibility of a high-speed railway between Los Angeles and San Diego.

Working at the invitation of Amtrak President Alan Boyd, the team will also look at other poten-

tial bullet-train routes, including Miami-Orlando-Tampa, Dallas-Houston-San Antonio and one radiating out from Chicago.

The feasibility studies are being funded by a grant of up to \$5 million from Riechi Sasagawa, a Japanese philanthropist and chairman of the Japan Shipbuilding Industries Foundation, according to an Amtrak official.

Mr. Kato said Wednesday that the Shinkansen's daily average ridership is 340,000, rising to 800,000 on peak days. Although Japanese National Railways has been losing money overall, the Shinkansen contributed \$1.35 billion in profit last year, he said. The line now in operation cost \$5.9 billion at the time of construction.

The Reagan administration has been seeking to reduce the federal role in railroad funding, but members of Congress who appeared before the committee Wednesday appeared optimistic about the prospects for high-speed trains in the United States.

● Oil-importing countries with little or limited income and resources would receive loans from OPEC members to finance part of their rail bills. India was mentioned in this category.

● The poorest countries "would require outright financial grants." Haiti was cited as an example.

## OPEC Reportedly Considering Aid For Oil Purchases by Third World

The Associated Press  
CARACAS — Venezuelan President Luis Herrera said that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are considering a plan to give oil-purchasing aid to all Third World countries needing it. The Daily Journal reported Thursday.

According to the report, the plan would call for three categories of aid:

● Oil-importing countries that have "considerable wealth" would

be guaranteed an adequate oil supply plus "support" from OPEC for them to get loans in the international money markets. Brazil was mentioned in this category.

● Oil-importing countries with little or limited income and resources would receive loans from OPEC members to finance part of their rail bills. India was mentioned in this category.

● The poorest countries "would require outright financial grants." Haiti was cited as an example.

## W. German Living Cost Up 0.3%; Orders Down

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's cost of living rose 0.3 percent in October after a 0.5-percent September rise, final figures from the Federal Statistics Office show. The final index stood 6.7 percent higher than in October, 1980.

The index of manufacturing industry incoming orders meanwhile fell a provisional 1 percent seasonally adjusted in September after a 3.7-percent fall in August, the Economics Ministry said in Bonn. It said the main reason for September's fall was a 6.5-percent drop in orders from abroad.

Although the energy program has been looked upon in some Canadian and foreign business circles as an assault on foreign capital, Mr. Lalonde said, "in no way can the National Energy Program be regarded as an attempt to begin a general reduction of the role of foreign investment in Canada."

He called the oil and gas industry "a special case," but saw an important role even in that sector for foreign capital, notably in joint ventures.

U.S. officials are seeking to modify this provision, but Mr. Lalonde said that even with the government's 25-percent share and the phasing out of depletion allowances, exploration in Canada would still be a good deal. He said that the net cost of a dollar's worth of exploration in Canada would be only 53 cents, compared with 67 cents in Texas.

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## Flash... Paris Bourse

NOV. 5, 1981

(In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUSTRY	1980-81 HIGH-LOW	CLOSING PRICE Nov. 5	HIGH-LOW TWO WEEKS	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARNINGS PER SHARE 78, 79, '80	SHARES OUTSTANDING (000)
BOUYGUES	Construction	985 - 412	877	920 - 861	12	2.3	40.0c - 52.5c - 75.6c	2,000
Latest company news: The provisional balance sheet for the first 6 months of 1981 shows a net profit of FF 83,218,000 (after taxes) against FF 59,054,000 for the same period in 1980.								
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	214.80 - 114	140	148 - 144	6	8.2	17.5c - 19.2c - 24.4c	6,197
Latest company news: Net earnings for 1980 were 127,513,000 MF against 86,375,000 MF in 1979.								
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1555 - 445	690	718 - 690	2	7.6	83.0c - 307.0c - 321.0c	18,127
Latest company news: The consolidated group registered a net result in the first half of 1981 of 1,681 MF vs. 1,328 MF in the same period in 1980.								
EURAFRANCE	Holding	359 - 195.20	284	285 - 280	3	5.8	81.6c - 99.5c - 111.4c	2,193
Latest company news: The accounts closed on September 30th, 1981 showed a net audited profit of 66.48 MF, up by 13.5% on the previous period.								
MATRA	Electronic	2550 - 632	No quotation	- - -	-	-	580.00 - 669.30 - 173.00	1,218
Latest company news: MATRA and TANDY have reached an agreement in principle to manufacture in France the micro-computer TRF 80 model III.								
OREAL (L')	Cosmetics & Pharmaceuticals	815 - 590	705	775 - 705	9	3.1	14.8c - 74.95c - 81.6c	3,940
Latest company news: Consolidated turnover for L'OREAL amounts to 4,893.9 MF for the first half of 1981. A progression of 14.01% against 1980.								

(b) Tax credit not included. c Consolidated.  
TO INCLUDE YOUR COMPANY IN THIS LISTING - CONTACT WYLINE OFFENSTADT LHT, PARIS 7-47-12-65.

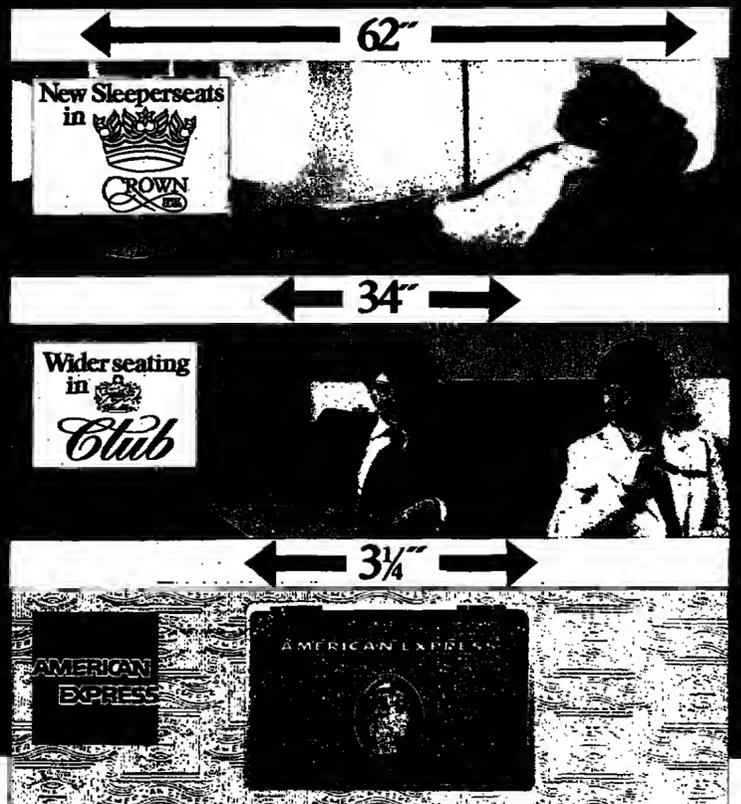
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3. The comforting reassurance of the American Express Card, to pay for practically all your expenses—your British Airways tickets, your hotel, restaurants, car-hire, and to obtain your American Express Travellers Cheques too.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Nov. 4, 1981

Table of Toronto stock prices including columns for High, Low, Close, and Change. Includes sub-sections for High Low Close Chg and Montreal Stocks.

Canadian Indexes table showing Montreal, Toronto, and All-Canada indices with closing prices and previous days' prices.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Nov. 5, 1981

Table of floating rate notes with columns for Issuer, Maturity, Coupon, Bid, and Ask.

Table of bank deposits with columns for Bank, Term, and Rate.

Table of non-bank deposits with columns for Issuer, Maturity, Coupon, Bid, and Ask.

Table of Paris commodities with columns for Commodity, High, Low, and Close.

Table of Dow Jones averages including Industrial, Composite, and Bond averages.

Table of Standard & Poor's indices including Composite, Industrial, and Bond averages.

Table of NYSE Index with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. with columns for Buy, Sell, and Volume.

Table of American Most Actives with columns for Stock, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table of International Monetary Market with columns for Commodity, High, Low, and Close.

Table of AMEX Index with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table of Futures Dow Jones with columns for Maturity, Bid/offer, and Close.

Table of Commodity Indexes with columns for Commodity, High, Low, and Close.

Table of Cash Prices with columns for Commodity, High, Low, and Close.

Table of Dividends with columns for Company, Dividend, and Ex-Dividend Date.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of NYSE nationwide trading closing prices for various stocks, including columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. commodity prices for various goods like soybean meal, wheat, and cotton.

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago futures prices for commodities like soybean meal and wheat.

Market Summary

Table of market summary for NYSE Most Actives, Dow Jones Averages, and Standard & Poor's.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE index performance with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of odd-lot trading in N.Y. with columns for Buy, Sell, and Volume.

American Most Actives

Table of American most active stocks with columns for Stock, High, Low, Close, and Change.

International Monetary Market

Table of international monetary market prices for various commodities.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX index performance with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Futures Dow Jones

Table of futures Dow Jones prices with columns for Maturity, Bid/offer, and Close.

Table of international stock prices for various companies like AMCA, Abil, and Agri.

Advertisement for International Income Fund, providing details on investment options and contact information.

Large advertisement for White Horse Scotch Whisky, featuring a black and white photograph of a horse and the brand's logo.

Dividends

Table of dividends for various companies, including columns for Company, Dividend, and Ex-Dividend Date.

Stock Splits

Table of stock splits for various companies, including columns for Company, Split Ratio, and Effective Date.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

Table of new highs and lows for various stocks on Thursday, Nov. 5, 1981.

Davignon Warns Japan on Gap in Trade With EEC

Article by Etienne Davignon, an EEC Commission vice president, warning that the gap between the European Common Market and Japan on industrial and trade cooperation is dangerous.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for various commodities with columns for Commodity, High, Low, and Close.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table containing AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Nov. 5, 1981. It lists various stocks and their closing prices across multiple columns.

Handwritten signature 'J. J. J. J.' in a box.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO. International Herald Tribune. We've got news for you.

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European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets for Nov. 5, 1981. Lists closing prices for various European indices and stocks.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for Nov. 5, 1981. Shows rates for various currencies and terms.

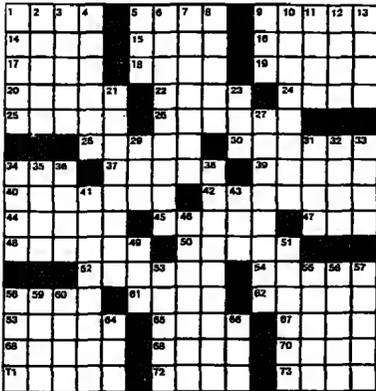
Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices for Nov. 5, 1981. Lists prices for various over-the-counter securities.

Additional Classified Advertisements. Includes sections for 'EMPLOYMENT', 'AUTOMOBILES', 'ESCORTS & GUIDES', 'AMSTERDAM', 'LONDON', 'ZURICH', 'MILAN', and 'FRANKFURT'.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malachuk



ACROSS

- 1 Suggestion
5 'Caveat' notice
9 'It's' country
14 Vowsing on the QED
15 Sewing-machine inventor
18 Settle down for the night
17 Salamander
18 Discardant
19 See 8 Down
20 'I have a'... King
21 Unique individual
24 Jacques' summers
25 Alabama site of a Freedom March
26 Says
28 Sluggish
30 Lennon was one
34 Kind of sister
37 Movie fitting
39 Like some infections
40 Outline
42 Soprano Galli-ciano
44 Coral island
45 Estimator
47 Peridot, e.g.
48 Mexican food
58 King Arthur's father
52 Pleasure-dome site, in a Coleridge poem

DOWN

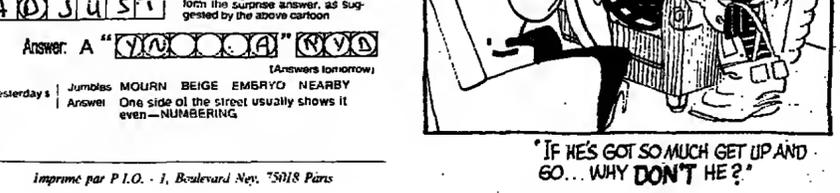
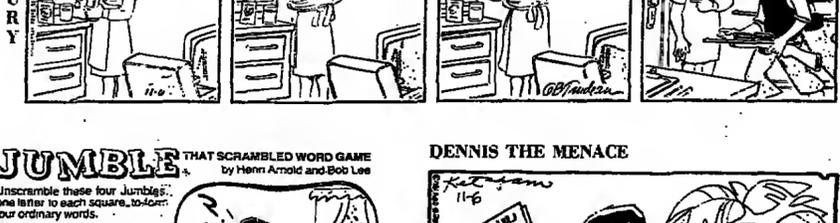
- 1 Field workers
2 French river
3 Stairway post
4 Straw mat
5 'Eureka!'
6 With 19
Across, famed black abolitionist
7 '... Hold Your Hand...'
8 Lickstein river
9 MOMA offerine
10 Offshore flapper
11 Complete
12 Tasso's patron
13 Suffixes with ordinal numbers
21 Conchita's coupe
23 Title for Jesse Jackson
28 Conger
31 Km of geom.
32 Behind schedule
33 Ancient region, now part of Iran
34 Minor dispute
35 Secretary of the Indiatas
36 Type of spar
38 Subject of a Styron book
41 Source of a yellowish oil
43 '... Lady, T. N. Page' short story
46 Official who checks accounts
49 Printers' measures
51 Illegal smoke
53 '... told by an idiot...' Macbeth
55 'Rigoletto' composer
56 West down
57 Secretary of the Treasury
58 Exclamations from Hindi
59 Bird's gull
60 Mat-jong piece
64 Sandwich bread
66 Cries of pain

WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions for various locations like ALGARVE, ALGIERS, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA RICA, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds such as ALLIANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN, BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd, BANK OF SWITZERLAND, CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL, CREDIT SUISSE, DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT, FIDELITY FUND, G.T. MANAGEMENT (LUX) LTD, INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND, JARDINE FLEMING, LLOYDS BANK INTL, PARISBAS GROUP, PBC INVESTMENT, ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT, SOFID GROUP, SWISS BANK CORP.



BOOKS

AMONG THE BELIEVERS An Islamic Journey By V.S. Naipaul. 430 pp. \$15. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d St., New York 10022. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NEAR the very start of his 'Among the Believers', even before he has begun his 'Islamic Journey', V.S. Naipaul observes a fictional Iranian doctor who has renounced the West for the sake of his Shiite religion while continuing to depend on Western technology. 'That expectation - of others continuing to create, the alien, necessary civilization going on - is implicit in the act of renunciation, and it is great law.'

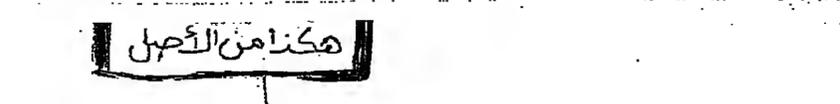
But there is one other thing we have expected in 17 books, 10 of which progressively more stunning and gloomy novels, Naipaul has been working out his fear and loathing of what he has called 'half-made societies' as well as what he might as well call 'half-unmade societies' now that he has experienced Iran, Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia. He was hardly to be reassured by a journey that made him foresee so much more violence and bloodshed.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

EVER since the world team championship for the Bermuda Bowl was inaugurated in 1950, North American teams have been in contention. On every occasion but one they have finished first or second. The lone exception was in Rio de Janeiro in 1969 when Italy and Taiwan contested the final. The unsuccessful American team on that occasion included two brilliant young experts: Bob Hamman and Eddie Kantar. Discouraged by the result, they promptly dissolved their partnership.

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Observer
Sorting Out Fanatics

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Mrs. Delia Odora of Little Rock, Ark., wants someone to straighten her out about fundamentalists, extremists and fanatics.

The distinctions are vividly illuminated by a new story from Schenectady about the troubles of a man named Jordan Clive who did not much care what brand of toothpaste he brushed with.

Having just moved in from Pittsburgh, where anything goes when it comes to toothpaste, Clive naturally thought it curious that neighbors encountering him on the street invariably greeted him with "You'll wonder where the yellow went when you brush your teeth with Pepsodent."

Investigating, Clive learned that these were words from an advertising campaign used by Pepsodent toothpaste in the great era of radio. Clive had settled in a neighborhood that was a hotbed of Pepsodent fundamentalism.

At first, Clive was amused and took the flippant line by replying to the neighborhood greeting with some equally antique radio advertising slogan.

The trouble began when he passed the Clivebertsons on the sidewalk one day and Mrs. Clivebertson nodded and said, "You'll wonder where the yellow went when you brush your teeth with Pepsodent," and Clive replied, "Ipana for the smile of beauty—Sal Hepatica for the smile of health."

That night, Clivebertson called upon Clive and brought two toothbrushes and a tube of Pepsodent. "Come, let us brush together," said Clivebertson.

Culbertson was a Pepsodent fundamentalist, but not an extremist. Therefore he did not proceed against Clive, though Clive's manipulation of the dental floss not only disgusted him, but also offended his beliefs.

The story soon reached Kinch, who was an extremist. Kinch decided to dramatize the need for a new law that would protect society by putting floss users in jail.

When Clive awoke one night to find six miles of knotted dental floss burning on his lawn, he called the police, who thought it was funny, which so angered Clive that he circulated a petition.

This challenge to Pepsodent enraged the neighborhood fanatics, who were led by the youthful student firebrand Pooch Paladeno.

"It was written by the ancient advertising agents of our grandfathers' time that man will wonder where the yellow went when he brushes his teeth with Pepsodent," the youthful Pooch told his fellow fanatics.

The neighborhood's fundamentalists were repelled by such brutality, but hoped Clive would emerge from the experience improved by less yellow teeth. The extremists disapproved of the lawlessness of the violence and urged the fanatics to join them in lobbying for a bill to legalize violence.

Alan Paton: A New Cry for His Land
His First Novel in Three Decades Takes Up Theme of Apartheid Again

By Richard Williams
JOHANNESBURG — Alan Paton, author of one of the most acclaimed novels of modern times and arch-critic of apartheid, has published his first work of fiction in nearly 30 years.

Like his famous "Cry, the Beloved Country," the novel's subject is South Africa's racially divided society, for according to Paton "If you write a novel in South Africa which didn't concern the central issues, it wouldn't be worth reading."

The title of the new book, "Ah, but Your Land is Beautiful," was taken by Paton from people who come to visit him at his home outside Durban. Reluctant to comment on the country's policies when asked what they think of South Africa, they reply "Ah, but your land is beautiful."

"What they really mean is how can there be so much grief for so many in a country which is so beautiful," Paton said in a recent interview.

"Cry, the Beloved Country," Paton's first novel, was written in 1948, the year the mainly Afrikaner National Party gained power with a mandate from the white electorate to strengthen the country's racial laws.

Racial Problems
One of the first South African books to awaken the world to the country's racial problems, it told the story of a Zulu parson and his son who is arrested for the murder of a white man.

Praised by Western critics as being among the best novels of modern times, it won Paton fame as one of the most trenchant critics of apartheid.

"Ah, but Your Land is Beautiful" is set in the period between 1952 and 1958, when the National Party government was establishing the edifice of apartheid laws that govern relations between the country's white minority and the other racial groups.

Trilogy
It is the first of a planned trilogy covering events from 1952 to 1976 when schoolchildren in Johannesburg's black satellite city of Soweto rioted against an

education system that in their eyes condemned them to second-class status.

The novel sets the historical events of the period against the lives of ordinary people — a black family, an Asian family and a family of English-speaking liberals opposed to apartheid.

Letters to an Aunt
Letters from an Afrikaner civil servant to his self-questioning aunt punctuate the book. The aunt begins to doubt that the solutions put forward by the gov-

ernment can solve South Africa's racial problems, but for the civil servant it is the dawn of a golden age for the Afrikaner.

His letters frequently contain enthusiastic references to "Dr. Hendrik," a politician he sees as destined to lead the Afrikaner nation. "Dr. Hendrik," although never named by Paton, is clearly Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, architect of apartheid, who during the period covered by this book, as minister of Native Affairs, controlled the lives of South Africa's non-white majority.

"Ah, but Your Land is Beautiful" ends with "Dr. Hendrik" becoming prime minister, setting the scene for the second part of the trilogy, which Paton is tentatively thinking of calling "A New Heaven and a New Earth."

"That is definitely what Verwoerd and the National Party felt they were creating. It hasn't worked out and it isn't going to work out either," Paton said.

Second Volume Nearly Finished
The second book, which Paton has nearly finished, will cover events such as Sharpeville, when 69 blacks were shot dead by police during a 1960 demonstration, and the establishment of the republic in 1961. It will end with the assassination of Dr. Verwoerd by a deranged parliamentary messenger in 1966.

Many of the non-Afrikaners in "Ah, but Your Land is Beautiful" including several real-life characters, belong to the multiracial Liberal Party, which Alan Paton helped to found in 1953.

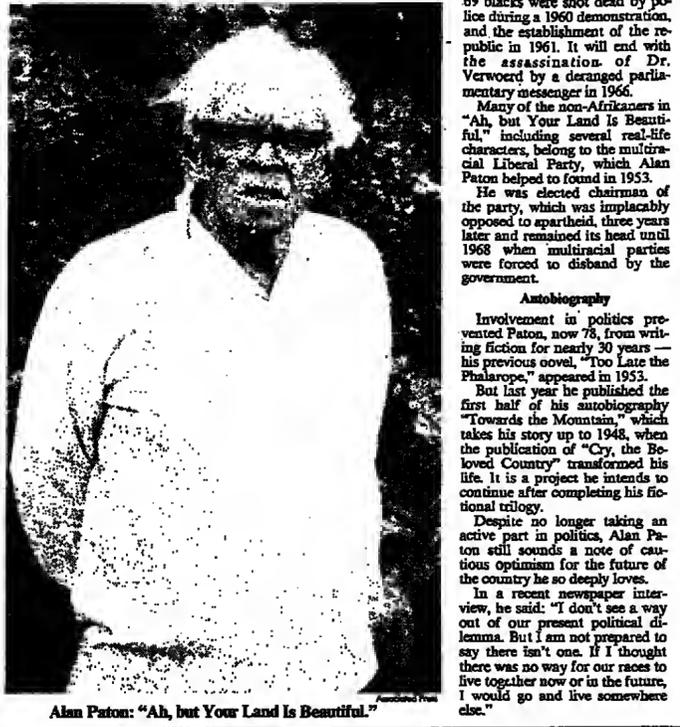
He was elected chairman of the party, which was implacably opposed to apartheid, three years later and remained its head until 1968 when multiracial parties were forced to disband by the government.

Autobiography
Involvement in politics prevented Paton, now 78, from writing fiction for nearly 30 years — his previous novel, "Too Late the Phalarope," appeared in 1953.

But last year he published the first half of his autobiography "Towards the Mountain," which takes his story up to 1948, when the publication of "Cry, the Beloved Country" transformed his life. It is a project he intends to continue after completing his fictional trilogy.

Despite no longer taking an active part in politics, Alan Paton still sounds a note of cautious optimism for the future of the country he so deeply loves.

In a recent newspaper interview, he said "I don't see a way out of our present political dilemma. But I am not prepared to say there isn't one. If I thought there was no way for our races to live together now or in the future, I would go and live somewhere else."



Alan Paton: "Ah, but Your Land is Beautiful"

PEOPLE: Elvis' Doctor Acquitted
Of Overprescribing Drugs

In a crowded Memphis courtroom, Dr. George Nichopoulos, 54, was acquitted of 11 counts of criminally overprescribing addictive drugs to Elvis Presley, country-western singer Jerry Lee Lewis and seven other patients. The jury of six men and six women deliberated just over three hours before reaching the unanimous verdict for the acquittal on all counts. In three weeks of testimony, the prosecutors showed that Dr. Nichopoulos prescribed more than 19,000 doses of narcotics, sedatives and stimulants to Presley in the 3 1/2 months before the entertainer died Aug. 16, 1977. They also showed that he prescribed a variety of stimulants and sedatives to Lewis and the other patients. Presley and Lewis were addicted to drugs, according to Dr. David Knott, a Memphis drug treatment specialist who acknowledged that he had prescribed the drugs, but he said many of those prescribed for Presley were thrown away or substituted with placebos.

He also said all nine patients mentioned in the 11-count indictment had been getting drugs from other sources when they first came to him for treatment. Nichopoulos said he gave them drugs in the hope of eliminating other sources and then, once he became their sole supplier, weaning them from their drug dependency. In Nashville, an Elvis Presley look-alike, together with Presley's former backup group, the Jordanaires, and his drummer D.J. Fontana, recorded a song entitled "Let's Give the King a Rest — Let's Leave the Guy Alone," said Jimmy Angel, who closely resembles the rock 'n' roll star and said he attended the high school Presley went to in Memphis. "The guy is gone," Angel continued. "If you want to talk about him, talk about his music. Don't keep dragging up mud about him."

"I feel like Cinderella," Nancy Reagan said as she presented her white satin inaugural ball gown to the Smithsonian Institution. The gown had been lent to her for the inaugural by designer James Galanos, who made the donation to the Smithsonian in Mrs. Reagan's honor. She had worn the gown only twice — to the eight inaugural balls and to a diplomatic reception a few days later. Immediately after the presentation ceremony at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History,

the gown and its mannequin were wheeled into the Hall of Flags. Ladies, to be locked in a display case with 43 other gowns worn by the nation's first ladies and presidential hostesses. . . . Ronald Reagan appears to be in the right place at the right time. The right place is the White House and the right time is now because of the terms of Norman Tyler Sobel's will. Sobel, an 85-year-old New York City bachelor and retired insurance broker, died Aug. 26 in an Erie, Pa., motel room after visiting his family's burial plot. His will, drawn up in 1972, directed that almost all of his money, a little more than \$100,000, be given to whoever was president at the time of his death. "For scientific research to improve mankind's lot." Although the president is not allowed to accept personal gifts, his attorney hopes Reagan may be able to accept the money as executor of an estate and spend it for the public good.

Melina didn't mean it. Greece's new culture minister, Melina Mercouri, was apparently only joking when she said she wanted to visit the all-male monastic community of Mount Athos in northern Greece. When she visited the monks from its sacred ground, a remark she made at a ministry conference was widely reported and opposition newspapers stated the actress-politician seriously meant to make a trip to the peninsula by helicopter. "It was never intended seriously," her press spokeswoman said.

A Who's Who of international opera gathered at the Kennedy Center in Washington in a fellow benefit concert for George London, the American baritone and opera impresario. The program, including performances by 17 operatic stars, was taped for television broadcast next June and will also be issued as a record. Beverly Sills, a warm and witty mistress of ceremonies, told the audience that the program's title would be played for London, who suffered brain damage after cardiac arrest in 1977, so he could share in his friends' tribute.

The Onassis Foundation, announced in Geneva that this year's \$100,000 awards will go to Greek archaeologist Prof. Manolis Andronikos and French physician Dr. Bernard Kouchner.

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